IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,076.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
4th Oct.	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8400	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Nov.	MALOJA ...	12500	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA....	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7000	MEDINA ...	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA.....	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA ...	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8400	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA ...	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA...	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE "A" rate, "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate, "B" rate.
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	391 or 495	891 or 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or 328	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM.
Bombay, Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE.)
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Poona A & O	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Rosaire A & O.....	6973*	12th Feb.	10th Feb
City of Marseilles A & C...	*8000	23rd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Birmingham A&O.	7475*	11th Mar.	10th Mar
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Paris A & C.....	9209*	13th April	11th Apr
New Twin Screw Steamer A & O	9000	.....	22nd Apr
City of Lucknow A & O	6875	.....	29th Apr
City of Marseilles A & O ..	8800*	27th May	25th May

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	439	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply:—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers and Sailing Days Time Route via
Lhasa ...3,184 Mon. 6th Oct. 11 a.m. * P.D.&O.M
Dwarka ...1,695 Thurs. 9th Oct. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Lunga ...2,185 Friday 10th Oct. 6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch, Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 9th October, calling at Muscat Bushire and Manomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Bankura," 3,159, tons, on Tuesday the 7th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, Mahcmerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3419 Saturday	4th Oct.
†Pundua	3305 Thursday	16th ,,
*Palamcotta	3413 ,,	30th ,,
†Purnea	3306 ,,	13th Nov.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
4th October, 1913.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Ilcilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.
JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,558,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fangtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyoang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th Nov.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th Jan. ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G Gilhaber	1st April
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	10th April
*Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	about 1913. 28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	6016	A. Leva	28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Farabochhia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5980	S. Cilunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7584	D. Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	N. Giurovich	30th May.
Persia	5845	G. Bartole	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	5046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	.. ..	Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,,	750
,, London via Trieste	.. Rs.	579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back	,,	968 to.. 1038

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	.. Rs.	350
,, Trieste or Venice and back	..	525
,, London via Trieste	.. ,,	429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back	,,	682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways

ORDINARY LINES

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	.. Rs	450
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,,	675
,, London via Trieste	.. ,,	529 to 594†
To London via Trieste and back		833 to 963†

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS attitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gotharda, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Nippon....	6350	M. Franovich	7th Oct 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

Price Re. 1 per box.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE SUPREME BROADWOOD.

The *Daily Telegraph*, London, in its report of The British Music Exhibition writes as follows:—

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS

There is a double interest about Messrs. John Broadwood's exhibit which appeals with equal force to the musical-antiquary and to the modern pianist. If the oldest instruments the firm has to show are not anterior in date to the inventions of Cristofori and Silbermann, they belong at least to a very sedate period and are very remote from the days when complacent British mothers began to set their daughters strumming the piano, in the fond belief that they were thus "learning music." There are harpsichords, for instance, by Schudi, which date from the close of the eighteenth century, harpsichords on which Barbara Broadwood played long before Moscheles, Ernest Pauer and H. J. Hipkins used them for lectures and historical recitals. A later stage of development is shown in an early piano made in 1766 for Dr. Crotch, with black keys divided into quarter tones by way of solving the problem of equal temperament. Other early instruments include a table, which becomes a piano when the drawer is pulled out; a little conductor's instrument, built expressly for Sir George Smart in 1805; a "grand" with a Venetian swell; and a square piano fitted with a device by means of which the player could transpose the keyboard a full octave, surely a case in which the designer's zeal for completeness carried him to quite unnecessary lengths, for who in his senses could desire mechanism for the jump of an octave? Finally, the historical side of the exhibit is completed with an instrument by John Isaac Hawkins, the inventor of the Upright piano. Probably the first, and possibly the last, instrument ever made under his patents, it is a melancholy specimen of a genius far in advance of his day, for the mechanism anticipates inventions which were generally adopted by Broadwoods half a century later. The modern exhibits of this firm comprise features which are almost too well known to need descriptions. Prominent among them is, naturally, the barless steel frame, the crowning glory of the makers, who more than a century ago strengthened the then wooden frames with iron bars, and—following the idea out to its natural development—built the first iron-framed grand in 1847. Within the last few months, the barless frame, by means of which the break in the tone is reduced to its lowest possible terms, has been used for the "Baby" grand, an instrument only 5ft. long and slightly less than 5ft. broad. Pianists will not need to be told that a similar frame is used also in the firm's upright pianos, but it may be news to many of them that Broadwoods now build the smallest overstrung upright piano in the market. This instrument, which has been on sale somewhat less than a year, is under 4ft. in height, and has the further merit of being remarkably cheap. Cheapness, indeed, is a desideratum Messrs. Broadwood never ignore, although their name has long been a guarantee of thoroughly reliable workmanship.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai ,, Hongkow.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	5,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.
Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS,
AND
FANCY CRACKERS
FOR
TABLE DECORATIONS
JUST UNPACKED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay this month for TWENTY-TWO APPOINTMENTS as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the signalling Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 and must have passed the VII standard of a European School, or the VI of an English Teaching School, and will be examined in dictation only. The date and place of examination will be notified later to each applicant found to be eligible. Applications, accompained by Birth and School certificates IN ORIGINAL, must be made immediately to the Post Master General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, who will furnish full particulars regarding the pay and prospects of Telegraphists in the Department. Probationers will receive a allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem while under training, extending over a period of six months and successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

A. C. BOARD,
Pro Postmaster General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd Oct., 1913.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON 1913.

A LIGHT SPECIAL (Postal Express) having limited accommodation will run daily from the 6th October, 1913, until further notice leaving Poona at 2-50 hours in connection with the Mail from Bombay and arrive Wathar at 6-45 hours. From Wathar the train will leave at 12-30 hours and arrive Poona at 2355 hours connecting with the G. I. P. Railway Poona, Bombay. Sleeping Car Train leaving Poona at 23-45 hours.

Accommodation will be reserved by these trains in the order registered for the number of berths available on application to the Station Master, Poona or Wathar as the case may be.

Motor cars in connection with the above trains will run between Wathar and Mahableshwar.

R. GREENALL,
General Traffic Manager.
Madras, 30th September, 1913.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for CONSTRUCTING BUILDINGS FOR HEAD QUARTERS, POLICE LINES, Thana, Block No. 18.

Amount of estimate Rs. 7,713 ; Amount of deposit Rs. 770.

The contract documents as per margin can be seen during office hours, viz., 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. Standard time, at the office of the Executive Engineer, Thana, on working days except the day of receiving tenders.

1. Drawings of the work (if any).
2. Specifications of the work (if any).
3. Schedule of the quantities of the various descriptions of the work.
4. Conditions of Contract.

Information regarding the contract, and blank forms of Tender, and Schedule of prices, may be obtained at the above time and place on deposit of Rs. 2.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for constructing Buildings for Head Quarters, Police Lines, Thana, Block No. 18 will be received by the Executive Engineer, Thana, upto 1 p. m. Standard time on 16th October, 1913, and will be opened on the same day. A sum of Rs. 500 in Currency Notes, as earnest money is to accompany the Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the Contract documents and agreements ; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Northern Division.

No alteration in the form of the Tender or in the quantities of the schedule and no additions in the shape of special stipulations shall be made without the consent of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Thana, and if this be done without authority, the tender may be rejected.

The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

Sd. J. J. B. BENSON,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District.
Date, 2nd October, 1913.

SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED TENTS in thorough good order and complete in all respects with durries, etc., are offered for sale :—

No.	Description.	Size.	Price. Rs. A. P.
8	Swiss Cottage Tents	16'×16'	470 0 0
10	Do. Do.	14'×14'	483 6 0
5	Do. Do.	12'×12'	405 0 0 to 430 0 0
9	Kit Tents with both side Saiwans enclosed thus forming two extra rooms	14'×14'	450 0 0 to 466 0 0
27	Do. Do.	12'×12'	405 0 0 to 425 0 0
4	Kashmir Tents ...	12'+12'	180 0 0 to 199 5 0
2	Do.	10'×10'	193 8 0

The above have all been made by leading Tent Makers in Cawnpore.

Lists containing further particulars can be obtained on application to:—

THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North-Western Railway,
Naulakha, P. O.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, the 30th August, 1913.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

3½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
5½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that Adamali Mulla Dandbhoy, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL the property belonging to him and described in the Schedule below to our clients MUNWARALI MULLA JAFFERJi and HEBATULLA MULLA SHAIKH AHMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, the surviving executors according to the tenor of the last Will and Testament of Fidaali Gulamali late of Bombay, Mahomedan Merchant, deceased. Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof in writting to the Undersigned at their office, at No. 31, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims if any will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling house hereditaments and premises, standing thereon, situated, lying and being on the Western side of Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street otherwise called Doctor Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2827, New No. 9814, Old Survey No. 1002, and New Survey No. 4382, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay formerly under No. 15 and now under C Ward No. 7061, and Street Nos. 88 and 92 Doctor Street, and No. 57 Mutton Street, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street, and on or towards the West by Mutton Street, on or towards the North by the property of Esufally Samsoodin and Ful Musjid, belonging to the Bohara community, and on or towards the South by a passage and beyond it the house of the Handivala Musjid—Dated this 3rd day of October, 1913.

PANDIA & CO.,
Solicitors for the Purchasers.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE—The THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held on Monday, 13th October, 1913, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BUSINESS :—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and audited Balance-Sheet up to 30th June, 1913.
2. To declare Dividends.
3. To confirm the nomination of Sir Shapurji Barjorji Broacha as a Director of the Company.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 27th October, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 25th September, 1913.

THE HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, Forbers Building, Home Street, Fort, on Saturday, the 11th day of October, 1913, at 3 P.M. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1913.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th day of October 1913 to 11th day of October, 1913, both days inclusive, during which period the books will be open, for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
BRUEL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 20th September, 1913.

WILL BE OUT IN THE CURRENT YEAR.

A "BEAUTY AND JOY" (in English).

An interesting and instructive Novel of Indian life (original), a Moral guide for all Communities of about 500 pages. Price (for previous subscribers) Rupee One, Postage extra,

and

A CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG
(in English)

Price annas two, postage extra.

Intending subscribers are requested to send in their names (with address) to the author (undersigned) ; books will be sent from Bombay per V. P. post unless otherwise specified.

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.,
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Author of "Useful Instruction" in Matters Religious, Moral, and other in three vols.
Dumas (Near Surat), 1st Sept., 1913.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

FULL PROGRAMME
at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

PICTURES ONLY,
8-30 to 9-30.

THE

WONDERFUL JAPS.

The Egawa Troupe of

12 ACROBATS

will remain for another week and will present an

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

MID-AIR GYMNASTICS.

The Feature of the performance will be the daring feats of these clever little Japs on the slack wire.

"PROTEA"

The second and most dramatic part of this remarkable film will also be shown, as well as one of the funniest of films showing the latest adventures of Wiffles and the "Animated Gazette."

IMPORTANT.

To enable those who were unable to see the first part of "Protea" last week to do so this week the first part will be put on the screen between 6 p.m. and 6-30, and 9-30 and 10 p.m.

(No extra charge for admission).

Those who do not wish to see the first part should arrive at the usual time.

MATINEE at 3 P.M.,
TO-MORROW, SUNDAY.
PROGRAMME :

1. THE EGAWA TROUPE of JAPANESE ACROBATS.
2. PROTRA : the complete film in four parts.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
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TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!

TWO STAR FILMS.

AT RISK OF HER LIFE
AND
WAX MASK.

7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

SATURDAY and SUNDAY MATINEE with valuable PRIZES, 5-15 to 6-45.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

HARWOOD CHARITY TOURNAMENT.

SATURDAY, Oct. 4th, 1913.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA
Vs.
G. I. P. RAILWAY.

MONDAY, Oct. 6th, 1913.
WINNERS of GYMKHANA and G. I. P. RAILWAY
Vs.
BOMBAY ATHLETIC.
KICK OFF 5-30 both nights.
Admission Re. 1.

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WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir ?" sounds too business like.

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Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ONE WEEK MORE.

So don't miss this chance ! Please note :—

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OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle...	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin...	19	0
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Do. do. 2 "	" ...	4	0
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SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results ; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles...		1	12
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In half litre bottle, per bottle		1	8

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the partners of the firm of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, having either died or retired, the parties interested have arranged to WIND UP THE BUSINESS of the said firm, and therefore the GOODWILL of the said business of Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, that is to say, the right to carry on the business of Auctioneers in the name, style and firm of Crawford and Co., WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the undersigned, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard at 4-30 p.m., S. T., on SATURDAY, the 11th of October, 1913.

The conditions of sale may be inspected at the said office of Messrs. Crawford and Co., at any time during business hours.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 1st October, 1913.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

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PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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WANTED, PAYING GUESTS, for 2 large rooms with Bath Rooms and Verandahs, E. I. and F. with or without Board, opposite Taj Mahal Hotel. Apply Box 503, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY, SHORT HAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 45 per month. Apply to Box No. 333, care of this Paper.

WANTED, by a firm of Electrical Engineers, a fully qualified EUROPEAN ACCOUNTANT. State previous experience and salary required to Box No. 334, care of this Paper.

WANTED, an experienced ACCOUNTS CLERK, on a salary of Rs. 40 P.M., for the Office of the Asstt. Commanding Royal Engineer, M. W. S., Marine Lines, Bombay.

The post is on the temporary establishment i.e. non-pensionable.

Apply sending copies of genuine testimonials to the Undersigned.

T. C. WATSON, Major, R.E.,
A. C. R. E., Bombay, M. W. S.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS with BOARD REQUIRED at the end of October by three Europeans. Fort preferred but elsewhere will be considered. Terms must be moderate. Apply with full particulars to W. Q. F., care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE HEADMASTER, THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A. Oxon.

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FOR SALE.—F. I. A. T. 12-14 H. P., 5 SEATED BODY, CAPE CART HOOD, two piece glass screen, electric and Kushmore-Acetelene lamps, accumulator, horn, pump, tools, etc., watch, speedometer, spare tubes, best water-proof upholstery covers, English made. Guaranteed in first class running order. Rs. 4,000. No offers Appl, to Box No. 495 care of this Paper

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, in Quetta, as a going concern, proprietor retiring a flourishing and paying Wine, Spirit and General Stores purveyor to different Messes and Clubs. Monthly sales rupees Twenty thousand, cost price of stock papers Forty thousand. Good wine extra.

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THE KULU FRUIT GARDENS OF THE GARH ESTATE.
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BEST APPLES AND PEARS. 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P. delivered at domicile. Write to MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Naggar, Kangra District.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided.

HOUSE, No. 42, 44, Custom House Road, TOP FLOOR. Rent Rs. 25.

Apply,
JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

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Fine Household Soaps.

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

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PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Bapa Building. Telephone No. 1288

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, by Simpson of Madras, in very good condition.

1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

2 Baba saddles and one baba perambulator.

1 grey Arab gelding, "Gin Flung," (aged 10), weight 14-2, I. P. A. C. fast and handy polo pony, played in many tournaments including Bombay Tournament, 1913, sold on account of reducing establishment. Has been trapped.

AUCTION SALE of BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Engineer-in-charge Harbour Branch Extension, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY the 17th inst., sell by public Auction, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises at Dockyard Rd., Mazagaon, the Building Materials of the following:—

1 B.	Three floors Building		No. 96
1 A.	Two	do.	No. 98,100,102 and 104
1 C.	do.	do.	No. 106-109
1 D.	do.	do.	No. 8
1 E.	do.	do.	No. 17
1 F.	Four	do.	No. 10-11
1 F.	Two	do.	No. 12

The above buildings are now on view. A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at the Junction of Gowalia Tank Road, and Forjet Street and known as "Pithawalla Hill."

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will on TUESDAY the 21st instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable building plots:—

As shortly there will be a Tram Terminus near the Gowalia Tank, these plots are therefore very convenient for people residing on the spot.

Plot No. 1, 1,023 sq. yds.; Plot No. 2, 540 sq. yds.; Plot No. 3, 550 sq. yds.; Plot No. 4, 495 sq. yds.; Plot No. 5, 560 sq. yds.; Plot No. 6, 673·6 sq. yds.; Plot No. 7, 710 sq. yds.; Plot No. 8, 720 sq. yds.; Plot No. 9, 720 sq. yds.; Plot No. 10, 706 sq. yds.; Plot No. 11, 604 sq. yds.; Plot No. 12, 500 sq. yds.; Plot No. 13, 666·6 sq. yds.; Plot No. 14, 666·6 sq. yds.; Plot No. 15, 666·6 sq. yds.; Plot No. 16, 663 sq. yds.; Plot No. 17, 656 sq. yds.; Plot No. 18, 616 sq. yds.; Plot No. 19, 512 sq. yds.; Plot No. 20, 524 sq. yds.; Plot No. 21, 551 sq. yds.; Plot No. 22, 560 sq. yds.; Plot No. 23, 843 sq. yds.; Plot No. 24, 795 sq. yds.; Plot No. 25, 875·8 sq. yds.; Plot No. 26, 815 sq. yds.; Plot No. 27, 813·3 sq. yds.; Plot No. 28, 789·9 sq. yds.; Plot No. 29, 705·2 sq. yds.

The above plots are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., attorneys for the executors of the Undersigned.

BENNETT & COMPANY.

Bombay, 4th October, 1913.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

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LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(Near the Houses of Parliament.)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, 3429 tons, Captain Vallat, sailed on Friday for Noumia via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed on Friday for Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Monarch, 4776 tons, Captain J. Clare will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4326 tons Captain Mc Lean, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pentakota, 2209 tons, Captain W. S. Stewart, will sail to day for Zanzibar etc. via Mombassa with a general cargo and passengers.

The Arab S. N. Co's steamer Budrie, 1613 tons, Captain P. W. Mathews will sail to-day for Jeddah with a general cargo and 635 pilgrims as passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Persia, 4154 tons, Captain H.S. Bradshaw, arrived in harbour on Friday from London with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Umona, 2388 tons, Captain E. Forrest, arrived in harbour on Friday from Durban via Delagoa Bay and Beira, with a general cargo and 71 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Dufferin . Comdr B J Headlam ..R I M
R I M S Investigator ...Capt Hickman...R I M
Transport...Rewa .....T Kerr .....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 3.

Bankura .....1899 Whytehead ...M M and Co
Bi Mara.....3398 Tozawa.....N Y Kaisha
Chakrata.....8641 Smith .....M M and Co
Dargai .....2279 Donoras W and A G and Co
Geddington Court.....2495 Gleghain .....
Highland Monarch...2545 Scott .....
Hoseineo... 9·4 Fanning ... T Morrison & Co
Khosrou.. 2410 Hannah...Jeddah . T M and Co
Kola ...570 Minnett .....M M and Co
Lakonis.....3046 Mitchell .....
Nera.....3,420 Vallet .....M M & Co
Persia.....4154 Bradshaw..... P and O Co
Rahmani ...1872 Lewis .....T M and Co
Salsette.....2443 Ketterich...T M and Co
Sutlej .....Ridge ...Andrew Yule
Tanjore.....W & A G & Co
Tuper W and A G and Co
Ufeld.....2450 Nirman.....K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Taiyabi	2041	Kass	Mauritius	7-10	A M Jeewanjee
B Nordmark		Luning	Hamburg	16-10	
C & B India			4198	Talbot	Shanghai 8-10
D & E Risaldar	3091	Tons	5-10		T M and Co
F Ariesto	4313	Booth	Karachi	7-10	J F and Co
H Clan Maclaren	1775	Phillips		6-10	J Finlay & Co
K Istrar	2979	Jacob	Dunkirk	10-1	K N and Co
M Itonus	3401	Pigot	Jeddah	6-10	M & Co W and A G & Co
N Baralong	2661	Swinney	Antwerp	5-10	W and A G & Co
O Dunerio	1210	Tollock	3-10	W & A Graham and Co	
P Sudrie	1613	Fisher	Jeddah	3-10	A S Ld
Q Rahmani	1873	Lewis	Jeddah	7-10	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Pentakota	2209	Stewart	Durban	3-10	M M & Co
2 Circassia	4315	Maclean			W & A Graham and Co
3 Ossaba	3033	Miles	Calcutta	10-10	M M and Co
4 Aleppo	2536	Jones	Karachi	7-10	J F and Co
5 Islami	1604	Hughes	Jeddah		T M & Co
6 Markgraf	2325	Jent Gan	6-10		A S & Co
7 City of Lahore	4471	McFee	Karachi	6-10	K N and Co
8 Nippon	4015	Franovich	Kobe	7-10	A L S N Co
9 Habsburg	2395	Seberish	Trieste	16-10	A L S N Co
10&11 Devanha	4785	Hickey			P and O Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London		P and O Co
15 Ismaila	3381	Hodgson	Java	6-10	M M and Co
16 Mansuri	2043	Jose	Jeddah		T M & Co

ARRIVAL

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
3	Persia	Bradshaw	London Sept12
	Umona	Forrest	Durban Sept10

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels	Commanders.	From
3	Linga	Butler	Karachi
	Nera	Vallat	Noumea
	Dunerio	Tolloch	New York
	Monarch	Clare	Dunkirk

The following vessels obtained portclearance on Friday:—

Steamer Circassia, McLean for Liverpool, etc

„ Pentakota, Stewart for Durban etc

„ Budri, Mathews for Jeddah

The following vessels began to load on Friday—

Steamer Sune for Rangoon, etc.

„ Umona for Bull, etc

„ Devanha for Shanghai, etc

„ Volumnia for Liverpool, etc

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Malda", left Port Said on the evening of the 2nd instant. The same Co's steamer "Manora", left Port Said on the afternoon of the 2nd instant. The same Co's steamer Neuralia", arrived at Plymouth on the evening of the 1st instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer President, left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer "Marienbad" left Trieste on the 1st instant and is due here on the 15th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—149 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—1,294 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Dargai s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chakrata s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Nordmark s—18 cwts bees wax, M A Kayum and Co; 2,000 cwts ginjelly seed; B S Lloyd and Co; 250 lbs rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

Schwarzenfels s—375 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Nordmark s—100 numbers empty cylinders, Treacher and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—67 bales cotton, S Byramji; 110 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—200 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation; 100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—800 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy.

India s—278 cwts kismiss, D Passoo and Co.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES INDIGO.

The first forecast of the indigo crop for 1913 reads:—

[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1911-12, the area under indigo crop in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 11·7 per cent of the total area under indigo in British India].

The exact area sown with indigo will not be known till crop statements are received in December next; but from the return published by the Irrigation Department for July 1913 it appears that the area irrigated from canals, is almost the same as in 1912; being 10,237 acres compared with 10,204 acres in the previous year. The reports received from the eastern districts point to some further decrease in the indigo area sown this year.

Sowings of indigo were made at the usual time and the crop germinated well. In the eastern districts slight damage was done to the plant by excessive rain and in the western districts by drought; but the outturn has not been effected and taking the province as a whole the crop is at present estimated at 75 to 100 per cent of the normal.

HIGH COURT.—OCT. 4.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D Davar. After the Chamber matter is over Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Cooverji Raji Shirke Chitnis, M and K

1276-12—Chitnis, M and K Manaji Cooverji Raji Shirke vs Merwanji Jehangir Vakil and another Sabnis and G.

1080-09—Mirza R B Chokshi vs B B Chokshi Jehangir.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	October	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
Sat	4	m	1	50	29	1
			1	43 a	27	0
Sun	5	m	2	40	28	0
			2	25 a	25	8
Mon.....	6	m	3	39	26	10
			3	16 a	24	4
Tues.....	7	m	4	50	25	9
			4	26 a	24	3
Wed.....	8	m	6	23	25	3
			6	16 a	22	9

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	October	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in
Sat	4	m	7	39	18	5
			7	45 a	15	2
Sun	5	m	8	31	19	8
			8	29 a	16	6
Mon.....	6	m	9	40	20	9
			9	22 a	17	10
Tues	7	m	11	43	21	3
			10	33 a	19	2
Wed.....	8	m	1	25 a	1	28

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
4 (Saturday)	do 6h. 30m.	do 6h. 25m.
5 (Sunday)	do 6h. 30m.	do 6h. 25m.
6 (Monday)	do 6h. 31m.	do 6h. 24m.
7 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 31m.	do 6h. 22m.
8 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 31m.	do 6h. 42m.

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, Oct. 7th, 7m. 16·2m. a. m.; Full Moon, 15th 11h. 36·9m. a.m. Last Quarter, 23rd, 4h. 23·0m a.m. New Moon, 30th, 7h. 59·2m. p.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 2nd Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 3rd October:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	0	0
Total mortality from all causes		60

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HOWELL—Sept. 11, at Lightwater, near Bagshot, the wife of Evelyn Howell, Indian Civil service, of a son.

PATERSON—September 4, Glasgow, the wife of Captain R. H. O'Donnell Paterson, Poona Horse, of a son.

WARD—Sept. 15, at Twydall Manor House, Gillingham, Kent, the wife of Commander B. J. H. Ward, R. N., of a son.

BARNE—Sept. 14, at Poltalloch, Lochgilphead, Argyll, to Capt. W. Barne, R. A., and Mrs. Barne, a daughter.

GALLIE—Sept. 11, at the Guards Depot, Katerham, the wife of Major Stuart Gallie, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MAKEIG-JONES—DUNDEE HOOPER—Sept. 16, at St. Matthias' Church, Torquay, John Reeder Makeig-Jones, Indian Civil Service, son of Dr. W. Makeig-Jones, J. P., and Mrs. Makeig-Jones, of Beaumont, Torquay, to Agnes Antonia Yvonnette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs H. Dundee Hooper, of Ardvar, Torquay.

NIELSON—RAWLINGS—Sept. 17, at St. Hilda's Church, Hartlepool, by Canon Ormsby, Rupert Nielson, son of Hans Nielson, Esq., J. P., to Irene, daughter of Surg. Lieut. Col. Rawlings, J. P. (Co. Durham), Hughenden, Hartlepool.

SPENS—BOWYER—Sept. 15, at St. Lawrence's Church, Weston Underwood, William Patrick Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Spens, of Athallan Grange, Frimley, to Hilda Mary, daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Bowyer, of Weston Underwood, Bucks.

DEATHS.

CURTIS—Sept. 15, at Shirenewton, Chepstow, Mon., Harriet, widow of Col. James Charles Curtis, late Bengal Cav.

JOHNSON—Sept. 13, at La Hulpe, Belgium, William Johnston, of his Majesty's late Indian Navy, aged 85.

MACKILLICAN—Sept. 15, at Glenlyon Lodge, Nairn, James Mackillican, of Calcutta.

SPEECHLY—Sept. 15, at 68 Palewell Park, East Sheen, S. W., Mary Gray Speechly, widow of the late Right Rev. John Martindale Speechly, D. D. (first Bishop of Travancore and Cochin), and daughter of the late Major Henry Jones Grove, K. H., aged 78.

STUART—Sept. 13, at Private Nursing Home, Bedford Hill, S. W., Ada Maria, wife of Capt. Charles Stuart, Royal Naval Reserves, Durham, late of Blackheath.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WHITTELL—Sept. 29, at 35 Napier Road, Allahabad, the wife of Lieut. H.M. Whittell, 56th Rifle F. F., Attached Supply Transport Corps, of a daughter.

BOULTON—Sept. 30, at Rockcliff, Mussoorie, the wife of Major H. Boulton, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: Every bird seeks his kind.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guserat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

Band Concert.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry, will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens, under the direction of Mr A. W. Maltiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. this evening:—

March	Manhattan Beach ... Sousa
Overture	French Comedy ... Keler Bela
Serenade	La Paloma ... Yradier
Selection	The Quaker Girl ... Monckton
Valse	The Girl in the Taxi ... Gilbert
Serenade	O Sole Mio ... Capua
Two-Steps	I've got rings on my finger ... Scott

Music on the Esplanade.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Bandmaster, will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade and Stand, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day weather permitting:—

March	The Grand Duke ... Lortzing
Overture	Festival ... Leutner
a Cornet Solo Son	Thora ... Adams
b Dance (Char)	Lubly Lulu ... Fletcher
Rhapsody	Slavonic ... Friedemann
Valse	The Merry Peasant ... Leo Fall
Selection	The Girl in the Taxi ... Gilbert
Potpourri (of)	Old Favourite Airs ... Arr. Finck.

Music at the Commercial Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band-Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

Spanish March	A Bunch of Roses ... R. Chapi
Overture	Stradella ... Flotow
Valse	Nights of Gladness ... Ancliffe
Selection	Pelissiana on Songs by the late H G ... Pelissier
Step-dance	Op 264 ... Czibulka
Selection	The Girl on the Film ... Kollo and Sirmay
Two Step	The Wedding Glide ... Hirsch

Music at the Bombay Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Col R E Pigott, C I E, and officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B B & C I Ry Vols, will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr Geo. Walter, this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March	Le Regiment Favori ... Ertl
Overture	Flotte Bursche ... Suppe
Valse	The Wedding Dance ... Linke
Selection	King of Cadonia ... Jones
Chart	Ronde Lontaine ... Gillet
Selection	Students Songs ... Godfrey
Patrol	The Yeomanry ... Squire

Music at Band A.—By kind permission of Colonel R. E. P. Pigott, C. I. E., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Bandra Point, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.):—

March	Under the Banner of Victory ... Blon
Overture	Zampa ... Herold
Valse	Whirl of the Waltz ... Sincke
Selection	The Persian Princess ... Jones
Polka	Puerto Rican
Dance	Rosita ... Missud
Song	Love come from Fairy land ... Sincke
Selection	Arcadians ... Monckton
Gavotte	Hearts and Flowers ... Tobani
Two Steps	Catch me ... Higgs

The Bombay Prarthana Samaj.—In connection with the 46th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, there will be "Hari Kirtan" to-day, at 8-30 p.m. in the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon. Dr. R. G. Bhandarker will conduct Divine Service in Marathi on Sunday at 5-30 p.m.

Parsee Writers' Association.—Mr. H. M. Abul Qasim Irani, Professor of Persian at the Aligadh College, will deliver, under the auspices of the above Association, a public lecture in Urdu on Tuesday at 6 p.m. at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, on "The Solidarity of the Parsee Community."

Young Men's Mohammedan Association.—The 40th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association will be held at 9-30 p.m. to-day at the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Syed Ebrahim Kadri will deliver a lecture on the "Social Aspects of Islam" in Hindustani.

Sheth. J. J. Charitable Dispensary, Porbandar.—During the month of September, the total number of patients that were treated in the dispensary was 3,346, among them the number of new admissions was 1,036 classified as below:—Hindoos 2,553, Mussalmans 774, Parsees 4, other castes 15. Total 3,346. The average daily attendance was 111.

HINDU ORPHANAGES IN BOMBAY.

A DUSSERA CONFERENCE.

A conference of representatives of all the Hindu orphanages in the Bombay Presidency has been called for October 9 and 10 by the Shri Dharma Sanjivani Sabha. A circular, which has been issued to call attention to this emphasis the fact that relatively with the other communities the Hindu population is decreasing in India; that at every famine "an appreciable number is lost to Hinduism. On this account special efforts on behalf of the orphanages are urged and it is suggested if there be sufficient volunteers from the various orphanages and free boarding institutions, that these in the care of adult Hindus may make a house to house collection, with the object both of securing funds and keeping the question before the public.

During the conference, an exhibition of work done by orphans will be held in the conference hall; and an illustrated pamphlet descriptive of the orphanages is being prepared.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, opened an enquiry yesterday, at the G. T. Hospital, on the body of a Hindu named Jagannath Hariprasad (50), who died at the hospital on Thursday evening rather suddenly.

It appeared that a woman, with whom he had been on intimate terms, complained against him for assault and he was fined Rs. 30 on Tuesday last. The same evening he met the woman in Cathedral Street and assaulted her with a hatchet, inflicting wounds on her head and face. The man was arrested by the police and was being taken to the chowki when one of the people standing by said that he saw Jagannath taking something from his pocket and swallowing it. The police suspecting that it might be poison, took him to the hospital. His stomach was cleared and he appeared to look well and healthy, but in the evening the man died rather suddenly.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

WOMAN KILLED IN A RAILWAY YARD.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of a woman named Rehmabai (20) who was killed by the wheels of a railway waggon passing over her.

It appeared that the woman was working in the Wari Bunder Railway Goods yard on Thursday afternoon. A piece of fire wood was lying under some waggons that were standing on the rails, and she tried to pick it up. The waggon suddenly moved and passed over her killing her instantly.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded

SUSPECTED INFANTICIDE.

The body of a newly-born female child was found on Thursday in an open space off Arthur Road, wrapped up in a piece of canvas. Slight bruises were discovered on the sides of the neck, and the body has been sent for a post mortem examination.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

20th Sunday after Trinity.
5th October, 1913.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion; 7 45 a.m. Matins; 8 30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Smart in E. Hymns 474, 255, 559, 182. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Barnby in E. Hymns 273, 193, 477. Collections for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. Canon W. J. Kennelly. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a.m. Matins; 9 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Address by the Bishop; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Conference Sermon by the Rev. J. P. Butlin; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. Canon W. J. Kennelly. Collections for Dornakal Bishopric Fund. Marathi Service, 9 a.m. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church) —Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m.; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Harvest Thanksgiving. Hymn 493, 494, 498, Anthem 54. Augmented choir, Preacher by Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmschar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

The Annual Thanksgiving Mass of the Trades Employes Association will be celebrated to-morrow at the Church of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra, at 8 a.m. (S.T.)

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Centenary Thanksgiving Day. Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Mr. W. J. Kenshett; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. F. R. Atkins. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. F. R. Atkins; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Mr. W. J. Kenshett. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, Opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9. a. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Adult Bible Class open to all from 5-30

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSCE SOCIETY.

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MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Oct. 2. BOMBAY, Oct. 3

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols	73 1-2		1-16
do. do. Rentes.	88		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	88 3-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	83 3-4		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 7-16	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence ...	28 3-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	61 1-2	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·26 1-2	0 1-2	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·46	0 1-2	
do. do. New York	4·86 1-4	1-4	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5		since
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight ..	4 3-4		3-8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 3-4		5-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8		
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8		
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	4		3-4
do 7 day Market Loans ...	3 7-8		5-8

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 31-32d unchgd.

Closing tone of silver—China buying.

The Bank of England rate of discount is five per cent.

The Bombay mails of the 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion ...	£37,600,000	Dec.	£ 100,000
Public Deposits.	£ 9 700,000	Dec.	£ 500,000
Other Deposit ...	£39,800,000	Dec.	£ 2,200,000
Govt. Securities...	£13,300,000	Inc.	£ 800,000
Other securities.	£28,200,000	Inc.	£ 500,000
Notes and Coin ...	£26,400,000	Dec.	£ 4,100,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm. Increased demand.
Futures	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Hardening.
Total Sales	...* 20,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 3,000
Imports	... 4,000
Mid-Americans	...7·89+18
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	.. 10·40+05

* Increased yesterday by 3,000.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·40 unchgd	7·33 unchgd	7 33 unchgd
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
7 33 unchgd	7 33 unchgd	7 32 unchgd

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·31 —01	7·31 unchgd	7·29 unchgd	7·26 unchgd

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 13·31 March 13 85.

New York official noon call Jan. 13·79 March 13·83.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Unquoted.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...50,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year	...73,000
" Exports to Great Britain	... 2,000
" Exports to Continent	...14,000
Received Mutilated.	
" Spot Cotton	14·20 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Jan. 13·63—05	
Futures—Month of Mar. 13 08—05	

Advanced early on unfavorable weather reports and declined later owing to bearish Government Condition Report.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...14 unchgd
Futures month of Jan.	...13·87—06
Futures month of Mar.	...13·95—07
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Steady.

WASHINGTON OCT, 2

The United States Department of agriculture in its monthly Report on the cotton crop states that the average condition of the crop 64·1 per cent.

The United States census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to 25th September 3,238,000 Bales.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...Nominal
Wheat White Karachi	...37 1-4unchgd
Do. Months	... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports	–London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi	...Nominal.
Tone—Dull.	

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT

Rozario Santa Fe	...Unchanged
Do. Name of Ports—	...Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Dull
Barletta Russo	...Unchgd. Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Dull. Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Dull

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian	... Uncharged Jan.-Feb.—Value.
Victorian	... Unchgd Jan.-Feb.—Value.
New South Wales	Unchgd Jan.-Feb.—Value.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs	
85 p.c ex-ship.	...53 unchgd.
Do. Months—	...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports	–Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs	
85 p. c. ex-ship	...54—1-4
Do. Months –	...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.	– Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	... 47 3-4 unchgd.
Do Months –	...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Port.	–Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship	...46 1-4—1 1-2
Do. Months—	...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports	–Antwerp—Dono
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta	...46 10 1-2
Do. Months—	...Dec.-Jan.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	London—Done—Easier .44—1-4
Do Months—	...Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—	Sellers

COTTONSEED—

Bombay ttonseed Market ...£6-18-0 unchgd Oct.-Nov.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality...10 1-4—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	3 1—1-2d.
Oct.-Nov.—Done—Buyers—Steady	

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	...£74 1-4+1-4
Copper Braziers	... £ 89 1-4
Yellow Metal	...d 7 1-2 unchgd.

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags, 12 6 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Value
Tone—Quiet
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...12 1 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady
German Beet-root 88 p. c....9 3 3-4+1-4
Months of Shipments ...Sept.—Sellers. 9 8 1-2+1-4d – May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened steady closed quiet.
EAR & Simmer Crystals
C & F India ...13 6 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mauritius Crystal C & F
Calcutta ...11 10 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Sept.-Oct.—Value—Steady.
C & F Calcutta ...12 unchgd.
Sept.-Oct.—Value steady.
Java Sugar—Idle. Quotations unchanged

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. [Oct. 3rd 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
12 Boxes Gold Bulln	7,19,360	London	Chartered Bank
19 Boxes Bulln	11,05,920	do	National Bank
5ovns ...	22,500	do	do
2 Boxes 5ovns	1,50,000	Aden	do
7 Boxes Gold Bulln	75,000	London	Hongkong Bank
5ovns ...	4,50,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 1st Oct. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	35	41,182
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	38	45,607

FINANCIAL

MONEY:—

Bank of Bom. rate since 23th Aug.	6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 10th Sept.	5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	5 "

EXCHANGE:—

The market continues steady with very little enquiry.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 3-32d mail
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. do Francs-Ready	172
Do. do Mark "	140
Hongkong 60 days' sight	147 1-2
Shanghai "	...203 1-4
Japan "	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 94-13-0 for ready and 94-14-0 for settlement and is quiet.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs.	94 13 0
1st Settlement	... "	94 14 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday the London market for Bar silver was 1-8 higher for ready and 1-16 higher for settlement, rates being 28 7-16 and 28 3-8 respectively. New York was 1-8 higher, the rate being 61 1-2. The local market is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	1 6
Australian Gold	... "	24	1 0
Sovereign Gold	... "	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	... "	71	10 0
1st Settlement	... "	71	13 0
2nd Settlement	... "	72	1 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	... "	81	0 0
1st Settlement	... "	81	3 0
2nd Settlement	... "	81	7 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 120 lakhs, allotments were made of 18·80 lakhs of Bills and 101·20 lakhs T.T. at 1s. 4 3-32d and 1s. 4 1-3d. respectively, tenderers at these rates receiving 16.09 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 116.80 lakhs. For the next week amount to be offered is 120 lakhs. There were extra allotments of Bills for 1.90 lakhs at 1s. 4 1-8d.

The steamer which left London on the 12th Sept and arrived to-day with the mail of the 19th September brings £20,000 silver, £17,000 bar gold and £40,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...Rs.	25,20,000
Bombay	... "	13,40,000
Madras	... "	3,10,000
Total...	"	41,70,000

The steamer which left London on the 19th Sept and comes with the mail of the 26th Sept brings £61,000 silver, £170,000 bar gold and £60,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bill —

Calcutta	...Rs.	9,00,000
Bombay	... "	7,50,000
Madras	... "	2,30,000
Total...	"	18,80,000

The steamer which left London on the 26th September and comes with the mails of the 3rd October brings £520,000 silver and £40,000 sovereigns £170,000 bar gold and also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...Rs.	10,20,000
Bombay	... "	5,30,000
Madras	... "	5,20,000
Total...	"	20,20,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	8,28,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	20,89,000	.....
Sundries	54,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	1,64,000
Other Authorised Securities	Unchanged.	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	30,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	1,90,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	11,29,000	.....
Bullion	2,32,000	.....
Balance with other Banks	.....	83,000
Sundries	1,000	.....
Cash	21,74,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1913.	Bales 1912.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	24,897	2,797	+ 22,101
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 2nd Oct ...	68,591	26,483	+ 42,108
Shipments for the week ...	.....	.....	
Europe ...	33,915	5,538	+ 28,377
China, Japan and Coast Ports ...	494	300	+ 194
Total ...	34,409	5,838	+ 28,571
Total Shipment from 1st Sept to 2nd Oct			
Europe... ...	49,921	21,848	+ 78,073
China ...	.....	.....	.....
Japan ...	30,747	300	+ 30,447
Coast Ports - ...	1,045	988	+ 57
Total	1,31,713	23,136	+1085 7
Afloat in harbour, Europe, China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	3,235	5,617	— 2,379
	320	500	— 180

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st to 6th Sept. 1913, 415 bales

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I Railway from 1st to 13th Sept. 1913, 361 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish...	25	677	111
Central India.	573	1,988	223
Barsee and Nagur ...	103	476	...
Berar ...	665	2,173	227
Central Provinces ...	480	2,925	170
Total Comras	1,748	8,239	805
Dholleras ...	1,530	6,574	...
Broach ...	207	453	...
Compta and Dharwar ...	7,267	23,081	5,305
Westerns ...	1,334	8,801	14,341
Bengals (N.-W Provinces).	12,497	18,953	1,099
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	92	1,498	347
Sind ...	...	944	49
Persian ...	6	32	153
American ...	208	325	4,135
Egyptian ...	...	183	172
Other sorts...	8	8	30
Total ...	24,897	68,591	26,483

a Of 250 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st Sept. 1913.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1913	450,000*
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1913, to 2nd Oct., 1913 ...	68,591
	518,591
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1913, to 2nd Oct., 1913 ...	131,713
	386,878
Less Afloat	3,558
	383,320
Less Estimated mill consumption	35,000
	348,320
Less up-country by rail ...	776
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 2nd Oct., 1913..	347,544

* Subject to revision on publication of the stock at Colaba on 31st August 1913, and in hands of local mills on same date.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

Weld and Co:—

LIVERPOOL:—Market steady, some hedge selling and squaring of accounts before Bureau, but more buyers than sellers in anticipation of bullish Bureau, and on account of continued heavy rains in Texas.

The Bureau Report is better than expected, causing some long liquidation and short selling as considerable further damage has been done to the crop since 25th September (date up to which it is made up) we advise buying on any break.

WEATHER REPORT:—Our travelling man wires from Austria (Texas):—

"It has been raining steadily for 30 hours, damage to the crop cannot be estimated, dry weather is needed badly."

Our travelling man wires from Alabama "Crop prospects in the Atlantic States splendid, cotton is sold rapidly as soon as it is ginned."

FUTURES TAX:—Senate refused to adopt the House of Representatives amendment on the Futures Tax, therefore it is very unlikely that any legislation will take place this season. We advise buying. We expect materially higher prices.

STERN AND Co:—Bureau is bullish although somewhat larger than expected. Do not think prices will fall much unless south offering freely. Heavy rains continue in Texas.

HORNBY HEMELRYK:—Excepting 1909, Bureau September condition is worse since 1902. Cables from New York says that dry weather is much needed.

The home markets have, during the week, shown signs of fluctuations. To-day the American Markets are easier owing to the Bureau Report being considered bearish. The prices prevailing for spot cotton are very high and buyers in the Manchester market are taking only their current requirements in the hope of getting cheaper prices later on. The market would have advanced appreciably owing to the continued heavy rains in Texas and heavy storms reported in the Gulf States, but the Bulls are realising their profits and some hedge selling has been reported, which has checked the advancing tendency to some extent.

The Bureau Report of 641 per cent being the condition of the crop during the month of September is somewhat larger than expected. The Ginners report received here to-day gives the cotton ginned upto 25th September to 3,238,000 bales against 3,015,000 bales sometime last year. These reports have been considered bearish and consequently New York futures were 5 points lower and new Orleans futures 6 and 7 points lower. It remains to be seen how the market is effected by these reports in the near future.

During the week spot cotton in New York has advanced 45 points and in New Orleans has advanced 7·16, while spot cotton in Liverpool has been unchanged.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Oct. ...	13·58	.....	.....
" Jan. ...	13·38	13·63	+·25
Spot ...	13·75	14·20	+·45
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	13·56	.....	.....
" Jan. ...	13·66	13·87	+·21
Spot ...	13 9-16	14	+·7-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Oct.-Nov.	7·25	7·40	+·15
" Jan.-Feb.	7·16	7·32	+·16
Spot ...	7·89	7·89	unchgd

Rains are reported to be continually falling in Texas thereby damaging the crop, and picking is also delayed. In the Atlantic States, in which crop accounts upto now have been promising they are reported to be bad and the exports to Europe exceed the receipts at the United States Ports.

The local market has been quiet and dull during the week. Good Broach rates have fluctuated, the lowest being Rs. 323 and the highest Rs. 332 during the week. The feeling here has been easier owing to increasing arrivals upcountry and to an insufficient enquiry either from the Continent or Japan. The arrivals of Bengal cotton into Bombay are increasing very rapidly and dealers are very anxious to sell, but there are no buyers to meet them. In this month Bengal arrivals are likely to be unusually large but Berar and Khandesh crops should not add much as they are late. The market for ready cotton has been very quiet. Exporters are out of the market and mills are buying only sparingly.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	325	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	330	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	3 7	"
" " Yeotmal ...	323	"
" " Dhamangaon ...	320	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	312	"
" " Amraoti ...	315	"
" " Khandeish ...	244	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	284	"
Fine " Bengal ...	271	"
F. G. Bengal	256	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING —

Opening Tone	... Dull.
Estimated Sales	...10,000
Total Imports	... 7,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·38 —02	7·31 —02	7 30 —02
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**March-April.**
7 30 —02	7 30 —02	7·30 —02
April-May.	**May-June**	**June-July**
7·29 —02	7·29 —02	7·27 —02

FREIGHTS.

Market is dull and declining same; cheap rates have been put through for current month.

DUNKIRK.—Rates done in ready steamer about 1,500 tons at 16s. 3d. seeds cotton also. 500 tons light seeds at 14s 9d 15-3 for seeds cotton.

HAMBURG.—Cotton ready steamer booked at 18s for 800 bales.

ANTWERP.—Rates were done in ready steamer for 200 tons at 15s light seeds 17s seeds cotton.

GENOA.—Business was done for December loading about 1000 tons 15 cwt seeds at 17s.

FIXTURES.—Steamer Ardgair October loading at 21-6 one picked port option 22 per cent per two picked ports.

Steamer Intombi at 21s two picked ports October November loading.

The following are rates:—

Ready Rates for October.

Antwerp	15s 6d	L. s.	17s 6d s. c.
Dunkirk	15s 6d	"	17s 6d "
Hull	15s	"	"
Havre	18s	"	2 s "
Genoa	18s 6d	"	2 s 6d "
Hamburg	16s	"	18s "
L Marseilles	16s seeds	"	18s " cotton
T. Venice	20s	"	21s "

Bamburg same as October shipt

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	7,125,561	5,396,195
Linseed	4,26·,733	3,833,777
Rape, Sai ...	1,050,343	1,155,452
Gingelyseed ...	7,11·,719	655,7·0
Poppyseed	893,319	329,438
Groundnuts ...	858,075	867,335
Castorseed ...	1,771,·55	1,304,784
Rice.....	3,736,228	2,984,977
Myrabollams ...	586,943	761,106
Cottonseed.....	3,360,818	2,496,957
Mowraseed.....	605,194	20·,0·6
Gram	733,234	1,394,450
Jowar.....	664,727	8·2,160
Maize	6,939	366,685
Barley.....	221,283	314,689*

* Since 1st July, 1912.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7 12 0 B.T.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs.	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,83,00,000	5,19,319	500	1,715x	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00 00,000	1,05,00,000	6,07,·8	500	1,650	13	13	14	14	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,·00	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,41·x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,63,000	50,235	100	90	8	6	4½	4½	2½
Bank of India ...	50,0 ,000x	5,00,000	2,03 315	50	6½	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank P ...	25,00,000h	36 00,000	1,22,000	100	354x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00,000	81,5·9	1·0	284	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0·0k	£1,70,000	£132,539	£20	£5·	14	14	14	14	...
Delhi and London ...	£·3 ,625	£14,000	£4,941	£25	27·	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£ ,00,000	£15,0 0	£7,994	£4	85	...	...	4	5	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,000k	$32,450,0 0	$2,05 ,0 0	$ 25	£10	31	31	31	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00.000k	15,00,000	5,38,·25	50	59	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	40	7½	8	8	8	...0y
Mercantile of India ...	£19·,500 a k £375,0·8 b	£415,000	£30,105		£21½ a £21½ b	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ...	£1,·0,000k	£1,000,000	£64,038	£12	61	19	37†	13	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,83 153	10,00,000	3·,000	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	68f
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	5	134
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	117
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	21
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	115
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	140
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	570
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	130

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12.	Dividends p. c. per year 1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld	Ranchordlal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	910	140	62½	53½	51-5	4		n
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ld.	Volkart Brothers.	3,50,000	...	13,41,127	...	500	910x	8,531	100	40	50	60	...	
Bellary Press Co. Ld ...	Kothari Sutana and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,03,000	275	200	—201	...	...	15ps	...	...	
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,401	67,19,725	100	255	39,210	8	3	3	18	...	
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	14,21,930	47,27,87·-14-5	7·0	1,410	3,3 3-4	11½	11½	11½	11½	...	
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,59,133-7-7	...	500	...	3213-15-3	...	...	...	6	...	
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	98,87,500	...	50,91,030	...	500 250	1,930	43,286	105	115	105	135	...	
Crescent Mill Co. Ld ..	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,99,000	23,57,512	100	112½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...	
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	500	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...	
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,46,200	...	46,134b	5,10,792	200	100	...	...	...	...	3½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,39,482	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	—	...	
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	500	62,516	11	5	2	8	...	
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,05,·0b	...	250	635	8772-15-3	10ps	10ps	15p	50 & 12ps	...	
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,21,207 11-1 m	500	478-12	5,745-14-·	20ps	...	...	50ps	...	
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,905	...	500	400	13,795	6	...	3	5	...	
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,81,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...	
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Re dymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,894	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...	
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500		1,13,232	...	...	...	...	...	
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co	19,5·,000	10,00,000d	19,37,000	35,55,953	500	735	2412 15-1	6	6	5	10	...	
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	2,95,000	...	14,00,825-8 3	...	1,000	1,380	7,036-·-3	7	5	6½	8½	k	
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Goculdas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,33,755	...	500	1,300 x. d.	33016-1-1	17	10	13	30	...	
Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	38,09,530	...	60,73,955	44,53,815	1,000	3,030	22,245	145	60	20	50	...	
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	402-7-11	...	...	...	...	6	
Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Goculdas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000a	...	1,000	3,180	...	25	20	12	17½		
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,603	13,42,000	500	990	267-4-4	10	10		12	...	
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	8,03,000	8,00,000	3,94,725	23,14,978	100	150	26,428	6	6	6	12½	...	
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ld.	60,00,000	...	3,72,000	...	1,000	800	2,72,244	38	42	40	40	45	
Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Morarji Goculdas and Co.	8,00,000	...	2378,114-·-2	...	1,000	5,000	4,354-1-1 Loss	300	250	225	300	...	
Southern Mahratta Spg and Wg. Co. Ld. (P).	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ld	11,15,900g	...	7,50,933	29,22,355	250	60	3,15,719	6	...	...	...	...	
Swan Mill Ld. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld.	10,00,000	...	...	10,61,828	275 x.d	...	8,851	4	...	...	8	8	
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd	20,00,000	...	27,01,00·	22,45,799	325x.d.	...	4,245	...	7	41-2	11	6p	
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,000	...	1,000	700	...	6	6	6	7½	...	
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,000	...	8,53,553	...	1,000	645	...	6	6	6	7½	...	
The Wadhwan City Ginning, Pressing & Manfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Patuck & Co.	60,000	...	5,000	...	150	150	2,221-11-5	9 ps	9 ps	10 ps	...	12ps	
The Dhulia Ginning & Pressing Co., Ld.	Messrs. N. C. Patuck and Co	85,750	...	14,000	...	250	125	2,375 11-9	15ps	20ps	10ps	...	...	
Breul's Cawnpore C. P

December ,, 8 10 0 R.T.
May 1914 ,, 9 6 0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—
Brown Delhi May Rs. 8 8 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ,, 7 8 0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ,, 8 12 0 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Strong. We quote :—
Sold White 85p.c. Rs. 69 0 0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutni Rs. 50 14 0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 9 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 25 7 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
New Crop Bold Rs. 48 8 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 8 5 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—
The market is strong. We quote :—
White Pessi 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 9 0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914 ,, 5 14 0 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	24,897	bales.
Wheat ...	...	57,069	cwts.
Linseed ...	...	33,788	,,
Rapeseed ...	...	7,799	,,
Gingellyseed	...	9,503	,,
Poppyseed ...	...	639	,,
Groundnuts ...	...	4,412	,,
Castorseed ...	...	40,063	,,
Rice ...	...	36,232	,,
Myrabolams ...	...	5,194	,,
Cottonseed ...	...	38,391	,,
Mowraseed ...	...	21,765	,,
Gram ...	...	13,461	,,
Jowar ...	...	27,622	,,
Maize ...	...	280	,,
Barley ...	...	1,103	,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

DHOOTIES AND RED PLAINS.—Home market steady with stiffening prices. Bombay market quiet but good inquiry.

T. RED PRINTS.—Market quiet. No business on account of high prices. Demand in the local market very poor.

WHITE GOODS.—Market is steady.

GREY GOODS.—Moderate business passing. Prices steady.

PRINTS AND DYEDS.—Market continuesquiet. Prices running unchanged.

DHOOTIES AND RED PLAINS.—Bombay market quiet, moderate demand. Home market steady and stiff prices with little business.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The home market showed an advance of 20 per cent per ton which has had little or no effect here. The market here is very quiet, the off take being very poor.

COAL MARKET.

The G. I. P. contract for 1914 has been placed but figures have not as yet been disclosed. It is reported that a Bombay firm has captured the whole of the seaborne order for Indian coals, thereby keeping out our Australian, African & Japanese competitors. Business for prompt is anything but brisk and for forward delivery Collieries are not maintaining the anticipated high rates.

Prices are approximately :—

	Ready. Rs.	Forward. Rs.
Powell Duffryn	...	23-8
Cory's Aberdare	...	23-8
Cory's Special Welsh	...	22-8
Davison's W. Hartley	20-3	21-0
Best Desherghur	16-8	16-8
Best Jherriah	15-8	15-8
Wellgers Standard	16-0	16-0
Witbank	18-0	18-0

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

Snowflake Stand .....150°	per case.	
American	Rs. 6	0 2
White Rose Brand.....150°		
American	,, 5	12 2
Chester Brand .....75°		
Abel A'can	,, 5	2 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°		
Abel A'can	,, 5	0 2
Monkey Brand .....125°		
American	,, 4	14 2
Tiger Brand .....125°		
American	,, 4	14 2
White Camelia	per 2 tins	
Brand in tins ..... 125°	4	5 0
Elephant Brand		
Bulk in tins .....125°	4	5 0
Elephant Brand	per 8 L. gals.	
Bulk without tins ...125°	,, 3	11 0
	per 2 tins.	
Camel Brand in tins...125°	,, 4	5 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Sazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	4 15 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4 5 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...	0 3 6
Burmah Candles per pound...	0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 13 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 7 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 11 0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair...	4 5 0
Shell Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3 6 6
Shell Brand New Tins per pair..	4 0 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4 8 0
Shell 150° cases per case ...	5 8 0
Anchor cases per case ...	5 0 0
Rising Sun cases per case ...	4 14 0

SHARES.

The market kept steady during the earlier part of the week. On Friday there were no share transactions. The failure of a local Bank has created uneasiness in this market. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,650, Bank of India to Rs. 65 1-2, Indian Specie Bank shares to Rs. 59, Central Bank shares to Rs. 28 1-2, Bombay Merchants' Bank shares to Rs. 13 1-2. In miscellaneous companies Alcock Ashdown are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 157; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have improved to Rs. 685, Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 225, and preference shares at Rs. 272 1-2, the Bombay E. S. and Tramways Co. Ltd. ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 182 and preference shares at Rs. 172, the Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 84, deferred shares to Rs. 165, and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 173, Port Canning and Land improvement Co. shares have been put through at Rs. 800; Bombay Telephones are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 74; a big lot of Central India Mining Co. shares has been placed at Rs. 25; Shivrajpur at Rs. 21 1-2; Tata Hydro E. P. Supply Co. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,055 and preference shares are quiet at Rs. 900; Treachers are unchanged at Rs. 510; Oriental E. S. Life A. Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 495 to Rs. 500; Press shares are neglected and quiet. Indian Cotton at Rs. 132 1-2; New Berars at Rs. 550, and new mofussils are weak at Rs. 870. In mill companies, Central Indias have declined to Rs. 1,980, Swadeshis have ruled at and about Rs. 1,585, Crescents have kept quiet at and about Rs. 112 1-2 X.D. Currimbhais at Rs. 230, Davids have closed at Rs. 545 X.D., Fazulbhais at Rs. 605 X. D., Finlays are unchanged at Rs. 320, Swans at Rs. 280, Jamsheds are quiet at Rs. 120, Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs. 735 X. D., Madhavji Dharamsey Mill shares at Rs. 1,300, New Great Eastern, after touching Rs. 210, have improved to Rs. 217½, New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 1,000 X. D., Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares at Rs. 1,410 X. D., Sassoon Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 730, Standards have kept steady at Rs. 1,390 X. D., Textiles are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,220. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley have declined to Rs. 570, Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 660, Amritsar Pattis have changed hands at Rs. 135, Ahmedabad Dholkas are weak at Rs. 130, Central Provinces are quiet at Rs. 117, Guzerat Ry at Rs. 115, Sind Light Ry shares have changed hands at Rs. 140, Upper Sind Light Ry shares at Rs. 15 premium. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...10,000
Tone of Market ... Quiet.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Oct.-Nov. ...	7·40	7·38
Nov.-Dec....	7 33	7·31
Dec Jan. ..	7·32	7·30
Jan.-Feb. ...	7 32	7·30
Feb.-Mar....	7·32	7·30
Mar.-Apl ...	7·32	7 30
April-May...	7·31	7·29
May.-June..	7·31	7·29
June-July...	7·29	7·27

Prices taken at 11 a.m.

FOUR-COMPANY BATTALIONS.

TEXT OF THE ARMY ORDER.

A special Army Order has been issued from the War Office ,authorising the adoption, as from Oct. 1, of the four-company organisation in battalions of the Foot Guards and Infantry of the line. The text of the Order is as follows :—

War Office, Sept. 16, 1913.

Organisation of an Infantry Battalion.—1. A four-company organisation will be adopted in battalions of the Foot Guards and in all Regular battalions of Infantry of the Line serving at Home or in the Colonies, with effect from Oct. 1, 1913.

2. The non-commissioned officers and men of the machine-gun section, and the personnel, shown in the attached appendices will be distributed for discipline and administration in peace amongst the four companies, under regulations to be issued later.

3. Each company will be commanded by a mounted major or a mounted captain, with a captain as second in command.

4. A company will be divided into four platoons, each commanded by a subaltern, in so far as the number of subalterns available will allow. When a subaltern is not available to command his place should be taken by a senio non-commissioned officer who should usually be the senior non-commissioned officer belonging to the same platoon.

Each platoon will be subdivided under regulations to be issued later.

5. In each company there will be eventually a company sergeant-major and a company quartermaster-sergeant. For the present the duties of these appointments will be carried out by the existing colour-sergeants.

6. The companies will be designated by the letters A, B. C. and D. The platoons will be numbered cansecutively throughout the battalion from 1 to 16.

7. Further regulations and amendments to War Establishments and Peace Establishments will be published in due course.

By command of the Army Council.
E. W. D. Ward.

Appendices to the Order state that the following warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men will be distributed for discipline and administration among, the four companies :—

Foot Guards.—Sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, colour-sergeant, instructor in musketry, colour-sergeants (drill sergeants), orderly-room sergeant, orderly-room clerk, sergeant-drummer, sergeant-cook, sergeant-tailor, sergeant-shoemaker pioneer-sergeant, transport-sergeant, signalling-sergeant, officers mess-sergeant, signalling-corporal, trans' port drivers, pioneers, signallers, boys.

Infantry of the Line.—Sergeant-major, bandmaster, quartermaster-sergeant, colour-sergeant instructor in musketry (a), orderly-room sergeant, orderly-room clerk, sergeant drummer, sergeant-cook, sergeant-tailor, sergeant shoemaker, pioneer-sergeant, band-sergeant, transport-sergeant, signalling-sergeant, officers' mess-sergeant, band-corporal, signalling-corporal, transport drivers, pioneers' signallers, bandsmen, boys.

(a) For a battalion at home.

At the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Liverpool vessel "Lugano," in Florida Straits, the captain was censured and the second officer's certificate suspended for six months.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

RESCUED FROM POLICE CUSTODY.

An appeal was heard in the High Court yesterday, in connection with a case from Satara.

Tukaram Appa Teli was charged before Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, First Class Magistrate, along with others, with recusing one Rao Tukaram from lawful custody when he was arrested on November 21, 1912, in Kumbhargaon Taluka, Patan, by the complainant Mohidin, a police constable. The accused was further charged with rioting.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced Tukaram, under two charges, to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, and further required him to execute a bond to keep the peace for two years.

The facts of the case briefly stated are as follows:—

On February 12, 1901, some nine persons beat to death one Lukhu as the result of a quarrel about a field in Kumbhargaon.

Of these nine persons eight were tried by Mr. Whitworth, Sessions Judge, Satara, and they were convicted and sentenced, to various terms of imprisonment. The ninth person, Rao Tukaram, who escaped was captured. In 1909, the police patel reported to the Sub-inspector that this man was frequenting the village, so a constable named Mohidin was detailed to effect Rao's arrest. He went to Kumbhargaon on the 20th and on the next day he saw Rao passing a spot, where Mohidin had concealed himself. When the constable saw Rao, he sprang on him and a struggle ensued. Just then Tukaram and his companions came up and told Mohidin to let Rao go. When the constable refused to do so, all the accused fell on him and used such violence to him that Rao escaped. On the same day the police patel reported to the Sub-inspector that the constable had seized Rao, but that his relatives and other villagers had rescued him. The Sub-inspector on receiving the information went to Kumbhargaon, began an inquiry and arrested all the accused.

They were then placed before the magistrate on the above charges, who sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment.

One of the accused Tukaram, preferred an appeal to Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge, Satara, who dismissed Tukaram's appeal.

He then applied to the Bombay High Court for revision of sentence, and the application came up for disposal before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

Mr. S. R. Bakhle appeared for the petitioner.

Their lordships after hearing counsel rejected the appeal.

THEFT IN TEMPLE.

Sadashiv Balkrishna Limaye, a resident of Nagaon in the Kolaba District, lodged a complaint with the police, that a jajam, (carpet) belonging to the Shri Gopalkrishna's temple, which had been stolen from the temple some five years ago, had been traced to one Arjun Dharma Rani.

Arjan, who is an old and illiterate cultivator, produced the jajam before the police and stated that it had been tossed to him by a servant of the complainant named Babya as security for a debt.

Arjun was then tried before Mr. Baindurkar, magistrate of Alibag, charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen, and was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, District Magistrate of Kolaba, having perused the proceedings in the case, made a reference to the High Court, remarking that the story told by Arjun appeared to him to be entirely credible and that it was not controverted although Babya had been made a prosecution witness to identify the jajam. There was nothing, observed Mr. Emanuel, on record to show that Arjun had any reason to suspect that the carpet had been stolen. In Mr. Emnuel's opinion the offence was little more than technical and could have been met by a fine of no great magnitude. He had released Arjun on bail and recommended that the sentence may be reduced to the term of fifteen days hard labour which the accused had already undergone.

The proceedings were brought before Mr. Justece Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah for orders, and their lordships directed that a notice be issued on the magistrate calling for an explanation as to the propriety of the conviction recorded by him.

AN UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

Balku Murari and fifteen others were sentenced by Mr. C. T. Kincaid, Sessions Judge, Satara, to various terms of imprisonment varying from six months to three years, on charges of forming an unlawful assembly with the common object of assaulting one Bahiru Daji, a Ramoshi, and beating Bahiru, with the knowledge that the injuries caused thereby would cause death.

The Sessions Judge tried the case with the help of two assessors who found all the accused guilty, and they were accordingly convicted and sentenced as stated above.

Out of the fifteen accused, Balku Murari and eight others preferred an appeal to the High Court for the revision of sentence passed on them.

The appeal came up for disposal yesterday before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Bhide appeared for the appellants, while Mr. S. S. Patkar, the Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, their lordships confirmed the sentence and dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURTS.

UNGRATEFUL FRIEND.

In the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged Martin Ridley Knowels, a European, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two watches and a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of Mr. Percy Foster McCan.

The complain tant finding that the accused had no home, out of charity took him to his house in Fort Street, where he was fed and lodged.

The complainant was sick on September 4 and went into the hospital, leaving his house in charge of the accused. During the complainant's absence the accused pawned the watches and the clothes with some Marwaris.

The accused pleaded guilty, and he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE ENTICEMENT CASE.

The case in which Mr. R. M. Watson charged Mr. A. A. Crawford, his former employer, with enticing away his wife came to an abrupt terminstion.

The complainant was willing to withdraw the charge if his wife returned to him.

Mrs. Watson assured her husband that nothing improper had taken place between her and Mr. Crawford and that the reations between them had been honourable all along. She also expressed her willingness to go back to her husband.

The matter was mentioned to the Magistrate who allowed the case to be compounded.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th October, 1913.

966. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

967. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 7th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

II. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A R S Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 7th instant at 6-15 p.m.

968. Parade—Detail of Company Parades.

I. "A" Company will parade at the Town Custom House on Wednesday the 8th instant at 5-30 p.m.

II. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Mondays at 7 a.m. and Fridays at 6 p m.

III. "F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-15 p m on Wednesday the 8th instant.

IV. "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 8th instant at 7-30 a m.

Dress—Mufti

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on parade.

969. Recruits Parade—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 8th instant at 7-30 a m at the Bombay Gymkhana

Dress—Mufti

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on parade

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, every Friday at 6-30 p.m.

(8d.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th October, 1913.

ORDERLIES FOR THE WEEK.

1. Orderlies for the ensuing week Sergt A E Baird and Corpl H F Lodge, these N C Officers will attend Riding School daily.

RIDING SCHOOL.

2. Riding School for Recruits and members of the Corps will be held daily on the South side of the Corps Riding School until the 20th instant.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

3. A Match has been arranged with "G" Company Bombay V.I Rifles at Colaba this afternoon the 4th instant, from 4 p.m.

The following will represent the Bombay Light Horse :— Corpls Savile, Lodge and Webster (Captain).

Troopers John Reid, F G Stewart, Aylward, Gilks, Spencer, Reserve Troopers Wallace and Furze.

STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "D" Troop :—

Messrs O Braun, and F Harlinghausen

LEAVE.

5. Leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Officers :—Captain Stanley Reed, Commanding Bombay Light Horse from 4th October to 28th November 1913

Lieut Duncan Wilson from 4th October to 3rd November 1913. Lieut R A Spence will command the Squadron during their absence.

BIDE OUT TO ANTOP HILL.

6. Thursday next the 9th instant being "Dussera" Day a public holiday there will be a ride out to Antop Hill, Rendezvous at Mahalaxmi Station 7-30 a m. Members residing in the Fort should leave by the 7-5 a m train from Church Gate Station.

Members should provide themselves with note books. Compasses will be useful.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki and hunting Saddles

(8d.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1913.

227. Gun Drill Nos 1 and 2 Companies.—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North on Saturday the 4th October 1913, at 5-30 p.m. for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.

Dress :—Khaki with Helmets.

(8d.) A. D CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A., Offg., Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The second Spoon Shoot of the Season will be held at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next, 5th instant.

Distances 200, 500, and 600 Yards.
Trains leave Colaba at 5-55 a.m.
" " Victoria Terminus 6-10 a.m.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 3rd Oct.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 19th Sept., 1913.	Total from 1st Ap to 19th Sept. 1913.	For week ending 19th Sept., 1912.	Total from 1st Ap to 11th Sept. 191:
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	16	597	21	562
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	22	601	17	570
Vessels transported	28	618	11	389
Vessels attended to	1	52	3	53
Vessels warped...	2	7	1	33

Mr. Drew Carminetti, son of the Commissioner-General of Emigration at Washington, has been found guilty, on the charge of abducting a schoolgirl Maury Digge, former State architect, who was charged with the abduction of another schoolgirl was convicted a fortnight ago.

For the benefit of the hop-pickers in Tonbridge and district, two fully-trained nurses from the Kent Nursing Institution have been engaged. The expense is being borne by the High Sheriff of Kent, Mr. O. E. d'Avigdor Goldsmit of Somerhill Park, Tonbridge.

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

GERMANY AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Revelations concerning the negotiations which led to the signature of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of January 1902 have been published at Tokio. Reuter's correspondent says :—

Considerable sensation has been caused by the publication in the *Jiji Shimpo* of the third instalment of the "Reminiscences of the late Count Hayashi," covering the latter stages of the negotiations for the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. Mr. Fukuzawa, the owner of the paper, is the late count's son-in-law.

The intense interest aroused by the Reminiscences centres in the following revelations:—

1. That there was a German suggestion of a triple alliance of Germany, Great Britain, and Japan, and that for some time Germany was kept *au courant* with the negotiations by Lord Lansdowne, but was finally ignored.

2. That Count Hayashi himself suggested to his Government to utilise Great Britain's fear of a Japanese alliance with Russia to hasten the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

3. That when the negotiations were already in an advanced stage the Marquis Ito who was Premier when the first *pourparlers* for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance were begun and approved of them in principle, was sent on a special mission to St. Petersburg and there began *pourparlers* for a Russo-Japanese Convention, a course which Count Hayashi (although he had himself suggested trading on Great Britain's fear of such a step) stigmatises as an outrageous breach of faith.

When the first two instalments of the Reminiscences, which dealt with the opening stages of the Treaty negotiations, had appeared, the Japanese Foreign Office forbade the publication of any further portion of them. In spite of this, on Aug. 12 the *Jiji Shimpo* produced a four-page supplement containing a further instalment of the Reminiscences. Within a few hours of publication most of the issue had been seized by the police under the provisions of the Press law and under instructions of the home Department acting at the request of the Foreign Office. Notice was served on the metropolitan newspapers not to reproduce the Reminiscences, and telegrams summarising them sent on 21st and 22nd by Reuter's correspondent were stopped by the telegraph authorities.

When Count Hayashi telegraphed the first draft of the treaty to Tokio he received a reply instructing him to proceed to Paris to meet Prince Ito, who was passing through the French capital on his way to Russia, and to obtain his views on the subject.

MARQUIS ITO PUZZLED.

As regards this journey to Russia (says Count Hayashi), I had been informed by private advices from home that it was for the purpose of negotiating a convention between Japan and Russia. I considered that whilst the negotiations of the proposed treaty with England were in progress it would be quite out of place to negotiate a convention with Russia. I did not, therefore, attach over-much importance to Marquis Ito's mission to Russia. In my conversations with the Marquis Ito he informed me that before leaving Japan he had consulted with Marquis Yamagata and other Genro, with the Minister President, the Marquis Katsura, and with the Foreign Minister *pro tem.*, Viscount Sone. In his opinion, it would no longer be profitable for Japan and Russia to continue to look at each other "with crossed eyes" in reference to Corea, and it was urgent for some compromise to be made. The Councillors of State referred to had agreed with this view, and it had been decided that the Marquis Ito should go to Russia to discuss the matter. At that time, according to the Marquis the Japanese Government had not decided on any policy with regard to the alliance with England. According to the Marquis Ito's diplomatic assistant, Mr. Tsutsuki, Mr. Kurino (afterwards Baron) had accepted the post of Ambassador to Russia on condition that he should be entrusted with the mission of effecting a compromise with Russia. The Marquis Ito was much puzzled when he heard that the negotiations with Great Britain had progressed so far. I considered that if what the Marquis and Mr. Tsutsuki had told me was true the action of my Government in despatching the Marquis on a mission to Russia, and especially the Kurino part of the affair, was outrageous. After seeing the Marquis I telegraphed home to get my Government to reflect on the matter, and received the following telegram from the Foreign Minister, Komura:—"Government not changed its policy at all. Kurino not given any mission."

Then the Marquis Ito was even more puzzled. However, he saw that the Japanese Government could not withdraw from the negotiations with Great Britain, and finally as the result of my eloquence I gained the Marquis to support in principle the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. I arranged with him that, his visit to Russia having already been announced, he should continue his journey to St. Petersburg, but that I should not communicate any answer from the Japanese Government on the British draft of the Treaty until I had heard from the Marquis in the Russian capital.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S WARNING.

On the 20th I saw Lord Lansdowne, and he asked for the reply of my Government to the draft. He added that if there was a delay then there might be a difficulty in concluding the treaty, as the news might leak out. He then referred to the Marquis Ito's trip to Russia, and warned me against any attempt to make a convention with Russia, whilst the negotiations with England were in progress. I replied that a treaty of alliance, being a new thing to Japan, we had to consider it very carefully. The Marquis Ito's visit to Russia, I assured him, had no special significance.

When subsequently Count Hayashi, acting on instructions from Tokio, sent Mr. Matsui, then first Secretary of the Legation in London (now Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs), with a copy of certain proposed amendments of the draft treaty to Prince Ito in St. Petersburg for the latter's view upon them, the Prince strongly objected both to the draft and the amendments.

On the whole the Marquis Ito was satisfied that there was reasonable ground for getting a pretty satisfactory Russo-Japanese Convention and pointed out that he had seen the Tzar, who also wanted an agreement between the two countries. The Marquis Ito informed Mr. Matsui that he had telegraphed the above views to Tokio, and was surprised that they had not been dealt with at the Genro council mentioned in the despatch to Count Hayashi. He told Mr. Matsui to return to London and explain his views to Count Hayashi. Count Hayashi therefore telegraphed to Tokio on the matter again, and received imperative orders from the Marquis Komura to go ahead; the Genro, the Cabinet, and the Privy Council, had been consulted in a council before the Throne on Dec. 7, and the Emperor had given his sanction.

The "Reminiscences" conclude with very bitter criticism of the Japanese Government and the manner in which their writer was treated. Count Hayashi reiterates his protest against the despatch of the Marquis Ito to St. Petersburg during the negotiations with Great Britain. He describes it as a breach of faith and a lack of honour. He sums the matter up by saying that Japan "won the support of England at the cost of the respect of Russia and other European countries."

HARRY THAW'S TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

PRISONER'S LIFE OF LIBERTY.

Although nominally a prisoner of the United States authorities, Harry Thaw is still allowed a large amount of liberty and chronicles of his doings occupy large space in the American papers. New York messages when the mail left, stated :—

Harry Thaw, despite many rival attractions, still manages to hold the attention of State and country. He is a federal prisoner now at Concord, New Hampshire, and being free of State control can still lead a merry legal dance for an indefinite period.

The Matteawan fugitive, wearing a new autumn suit, occupies the best suite at the Eagle Hotel, Concord. There in great luxury he directs his big retinue of counsel and politicians pledged to secure his freedom. Four Presidents of the United States, Pierce, Hayes, Roosevelt and Taft, have slept in the bed which is occupied by Thaw as long as he stays in Concord. Attended by federal guardians he is enjoying practically all the liberties of a man never convicted of crime, and the only request of his which has been refused was one to attend a theatrical performance. A sight-seeing trip and shopping expedition has been planned for him and a horseback ride to follow.

Thaw's progress from Littleton to Concord, the State capital, was gratifying to him. Crowds hailed him as a hero, and as such he now really feels. He selected his own time for entering the city, and travelled in a Pullman car, sitting near a window so that he might shake hands with all the friends at stations en route.

"Hurrah for Harry Thaw!" crowds shrieked as the train entered Concord. A fine young woman pressed to the front, caught his hand and kissed it. Thaw was immensely pleased. He stood erect and commenced to speak to the throng. "I wish," he said, alluding to Mr. Jerome, "that Willie the gambler could see me now."

Harry Thaw's social conquest of Concord was complete when the Mayor called to see him.

"Mr. Thaw, I have heard a great deal about you," the Mayor said. "The people of Concord have been crowding about the hotel to see you, and I think it would be a good plan if you would step out on the verandah to say some words."

Thaw replied that he would like to make a speech, but he had been warned by his counsel not to make any more statements. The fact is, his lawyers will not permit circus methods to be carried on any longer.

Thaw on Sept. 19 took a sight-seeing trip about the city. Before he left the hotel he went to a parlour on the second floor, where he played the piano for several minutes. Then he sent for his private secretary to arrange for a ride. Thaw waited until 2·45 o'clock, when the crowd outside the hotel was large enough to make a demonstration for him sure. At that hour he walked out, smiled at a camera man and stepped into a motor-car. Sheriff Drew, acting as Federal agent, and a special policeman entered the car with him. There were cheers for Thaw as he seated himself.

THE MONGOL MURDER.

FINDING OF MR. GRANT'S BODY.

The body of Mr. Grant, the British official in the Chinese Telegraphs who was captured and murdered by tribesmen early in July on the road to Kalgan, was brought into that town on September 13. A bullet in the head proved that death was instantaneous.

The body was found near the camp of the outlaws who are known to have been guilty of the murder. It appears that Mongols never bury their dead, but place the bodies in the open fields, where they are usually devoured by wolves and vultures. In this instance, however, the proximity of the Mongol camp kept the scavengers away. The bodies of three Chinese, whom Mr. Grant refused to desert, were also discovered in the vicinity. Mr. Grant's friends were expected to bring his body to Peking, where an impressive funeral ceremony would be held.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN STEWARD.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia," Captain H. S. Bradshaw, which arrived in harbour yesterday from London, reports that on September 21, Mr. William McCall, a European Steward, jumped overboard in a delirious state three days after leaving Marseilles, while suffering from high fever. He was never seen again although a strenuous search was made. £70 was collected on board from the passenger's for the relief of his family.

Newtown Post Office, about a mile from Porthcawl, has been broken into, and the safe removed. Newtown is a sub-post-office to Porthcawl.

Henry Moore, a tailor, against whom a coroner's jury at Driffield had returned a verdict of wilful murder of Elizabeth Barr, his sweetheart, by shooting her, died in hospital.

A sentry dog for the 2nd Gurkhas and two sentry dogs for the 7th Fusiliers are being despatched to India during the coming season from Messrs Richardson's kennels at Harrow.

Have you sharp pains in the Back?

Are you rheumatic or dr...

Kidney Trouble is Serious

That miserable pain in the ba... from the kidneys. They lie be... small of the back.

It is a warning that something is w... and it is a serious warning, for wh... kidneys are ill they poison the ... instead of purifying it.

If every cold and chill affects the back and the water, or if the least exertion tires you, depend upon it your kidneys need prompt attention, otherwise more serious symptoms will quickly follow. You will feel dull and unnaturally drowsy; there will be rheumatism, dropsy or lumbago; gravel will be seen in the water, and there will be bladder troubles, which are so hard to bear.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have just the toning and healing effect the kidneys require. They act on only the kidneys and bladder, gently building up the kidneys, and helping them to flush off the body's liquid waste and uric acid poison. They are safe and good for all—men and women, old and young.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

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"SWIZ" KILLS RATS
Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats
and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
It's to kill and mummify 200 rats 8s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of
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All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs. 5-6-0 V. P. Extra. 2 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewand, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-13, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra cbarge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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THE
Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 4th Oct., 1913.

THE CHARM OF MOTLEY.

There are a few of the delights of childhood which survive that happy age, a few of its pastimes which remain a life-long pleasure. One of these is the amusement of "dressing-up", that rainy-day diversion for which all resourceful mothers provide a store of worn-out finery, of pasteboard crowns and tin swords. In blissful absorption, the children spend enchanted hours decking themselves out with the contents of the box: the magic wand of imagination is waved over all deficiencies and incongruities, and the little people are transported into a fairy-land of beauty and adventure. As the years go on, the illusion becomes less attainable, but something of the old pleasure of "dressing-up" still lingers, as every fancy-dress ball serves to demonstrate, for the relief of appearing, and to some extent of being, for a little while different from our dull daily selves, has for most of us an irresistible attraction. One has only to watch the revellers at such a ball, to realize how the spirit of enjoyment flourishes amongst the motley crowd: the mental atmosphere is one of complacent self-satisfaction, all the dancers are convinced either that they are looking their best, or that their humourous attire is contributing largely to the general merriment. Without wishing to discourage those whose individuality best expresses itself in the providing of "comic relief", one feels that it is not by the funny, and the would-be funny characters that the decorative effect of the ballroom is created. It is the revival of old modes, of wig and ruff, flounce and trunkhose, pearl-sewn head-dress and flowing ringlets, that produce in the looker-on that confused sense of pleasure which is sometimes brought to us by the inconsequent pageantry of dreams. How odd it seems that only the touch of Time's mellowing finger is required to turn the ordinary into the picturesque. In days to come our own despised garb will be the model for the fancy-dress of the future, just as the clothing once indifferently assumed by the lords and ladies of other times, is eagerly imitated by ourselves to-day.

One wonders, for instance, if the many Louis XV costumes which grace every fancy-ball are donned to-day with as much pleasure as they were once discarded, when the court mandate of Louis Le Bien-Aimé ordained a "bal travesti". A frosty winter night in the year 1745 saw such a ball in full swing. Charles Edward, the royal fugitive, was there in domino and mask; the Dauphin was dressed as a gardener, the Dauphine as a humble flower-seller. The bourgeois and their wives were, of course, arrayed as kings and queens, the princes of the blood as peasants. A group of factitious yew-trees which moved on human legs excited curiosity and comment, especially when it became known that one of them was the King: an indiscreet chronicler records that an ambitious court-lady, who believed that she recognised the royal walk, allowed herself to be embraced by one of the trees, the clipped foliage of which hid merely an enterprising courtier. It was at this ball that the star of Madame de Pompadour was first seen to be in the ascendant, Voltaire records the circumstance in a madrigal, which contains a few sly puns on the subject of laurels, myrtles, and yews. The fatal night of the assassination of the Duc de Berry was that upon which a splendid fancy-dress ball was taking place, a function at which all fashionable Paris was present. The dance was proceeding gaily, the brilliant and grotesque masqueraders were at the height of their revelry, when suddenly a messenger entered bringing the terrible news to the assembly. The tidings wer received in stunned silence, the musicians tiptoed away. Down some painted cheeks the tears began to flow, on the faces of others of the dancers a malignant and furtive satisfaction was visible. One of the guests, observant in the midst of his consternation, remarked upon the tragically-absurd appearance which was presented by a dignitary who had come to the ball tricked out in woman's clothes. His elaborate head-dress shone with diamonds, he wore a low-cut bodice, his arms were bare, but this figure of fun showed a face grave, sorrowful, and sobered by the realization of what the assassination might mean to France; bizarre indeed must have been the effect produced by this particular mummer, and startling the contrast between his ridiculous garments and his serious looks.

Not the final, but, perhaps, the first scene of a tragedy was enacted at a fancy-dress ball at Holyrood, when Mary, the lovely and audacious young Queen, organized an impromptu revel within the sedate precincts of the castle. The knights and ladies hastily concocted such disguises as they could muster upon short notice, and into the midst of the assembly danced the Queen, clad in the long hose and tunic of a page. One can imagine the shocked horror of the sober Scots guests, and the edged frostiness of the King's rebuke: Mary was not easily daunted, her vivacious spirits and daring sallies carried her triumphantly through the storm of disapproval and helped her to ignore the very crude words which were freely used to describe both herself and her conduct. Her daring costume and frivolous behaviour were scarcely consistent with the dignity of royalty, and this escapade aroused in many of her subjects the distrust and antipathy which later made her cause a losing one. It is just one hundred years ago since another Queen, or rather an Empress, Marie-Louise, assisted at a magnificent "fete costumée" at the Tuileries. Her costume, unlike that of her namesake, was perfectly decorous, for she was dressed as a Neapolitan peasant: such a peasant is, one may safely say, quite unknown in Naples, for the dress cost 1,400 francs and was heavy with gold thread and jewels. A "Joan of Arc" was present, whose lowly attire represented an outlay of some 400 francs, also an "Agnes Sorel" at about the same price. It has been recorded that in spite of the gaiety and laughter of the music and dancing, the Empress wore a sombre and apprehensive expression; the late disastrous campaign had plunged the court into mourning, many of the ladies had begged to be excused from attendance, and over the whole assembly there hung the shadow of impending disaster. Sad and pitiful recollections such as these remind us that even so essentially a frivolous form of entertainment as the fancy-dress ball may have its serious side, may be the setting for tragedy as well as comedy. It is scarcely likely, however, that these old spectres of the past will come to trouble us. No psychic sympathy clouds the joy of motley-clad revellers, and the mimic kings and queens dance on happily, undisturbed by the bygone sorrows of their prototypes, and full of gleeful pleasure in their temporary escape from the shackles of the commonplace.

HISTORIC MANSION DESTROYED.

WALDERSHARE House, which has just been destroyed by fire, was a somewhat famous place, having been built by the well-known English architect, Inigo Jones, in the time of Charles I. Jones built it for Sir Henry Furnese to whom the parish then belonged. Waldershare had been an old seat of the Monings from whom it passed to the Furneses and finally came into the hands of the Norths, Earls of Guildford, in which family it remains. It had interest as one of the few authentic works of Inigo Jones still standing. It is curious to find how many of the great architect's works have perished by fire. His best and noblest work, the restoration of old St. Paul's Cathedral, perished in the great fire of 1666, and Ashburnham House at Westminister was also partly destroyed by the same element, though it still stands as one of the most beautiful examples of his art. He also erected for the Earl of Bedford St. Paul's Church in brick and stone, a beautiful building, which also was burnt down a century and a half later; but it was rebuilt according to the original design. It is sad to find that Inigo Jones was rewarded for his splendid work in St. Paul's Cathedral by a fine levied by the Parliamentary party during the Commonwealth. Laud was very zealous concerning the work in the Cathedral and he carried things with a high hand. Houses and shops which crowded round the old building were demolished and their owners had to accept very inadequate compensation. When Charles' party was defeated and the Roundheads had their way, they punished poor Jones for the delinquencees of Laud, and made him pay largely towards the compensation for the demolished property. The Norths, in whose hands Waldershare now is, is a well-known family, several of its past members having taken a distinguished part in English life and history. A North, son of the first Baron North, published a memorable translation of Plutarch's Lives in the reign of Elizabeth, a book of great influence on his contemporaries among whom was Shakespeare, who used it freely to draw the materials for his Roman plays from. The sons of the fourth Baron were particularly distinguished in many fields, one of them even being an early English economist of great note, and they have been commemorated by a biography of classic authority in English literature written by one of them, Roger North, who has added also his own autobiography. In the eighteenth century the name of North became very famous in politics owing to a scion of the house becoming Prime Minister of England during the war with America. This Lord North was a great favourite of George III who trusted him much for his own purposes and whose correspondence with him spreading over several years forms one of the valuable sources of information for that reign. A nephew of Roger North of "the Lives of the Norths" fame, married a daughter of Elihn Yale, the famous Governor of Madras who later became more famous as the founder in another hemisphere of Yale University.

EDUCATION AMONG THE PATHANS.

THE appearance of the Pathan, as we see him in the bazars of Bombay, would hardly lead one to suspect a thirst for knowledge concealed within him. Yet there is certainly a thirst for knowledge among some of his wild compatriots along the border. Education is one of the leading features of Sir George Roos-Keppel's report on his administration for the year 1912-13, and the progress, which has been made, appears to be extraordinary. The Chief Commissioner believes that in this respect the past year will be the most successful which has been experienced during his tenure of office. A notable departure was the separation of the education department of the Frontier province from that of the Punjab. At the same time education was made free in all public schools and in most of the recognised private elementary schools. However, the Pathan proved to be too anxious for educational attainment to be content with that which was available at no cost. He readily paid the fees which were charged for secondary tuition and not only ordinary secondary fees, but fees which had been so enhanced that they made up for the loss of income from the primary schools. The calling of the schoolmaster is now regarded with greater honour. Amongst these hereditary fighting men the profession of the sword still reigns supreme; but the pedagogue is no longer despised and no difficulty is expected in the substantial increase of the present staff which is shortly intended. How enthusiastically in fact the people have responded to the efforts of the administration may be judged from the statement that Sir George Roos-Keppel, although he is dealing with a backward population, has hopes that before very long he will be able to persuade them to make a beginning in female education. Civilisation is, indeed, spreading into remote corners of the world. Mental and material standards are rising, for it was only the other day that another report announced the ready demand which now exists amongst the frontiersmen and the Afghans for expensive goods from India.

DASSERA SACRIFICES.

IT is, perhaps, not well-known amongst Europeans in Bombay that the celebration of the Dassera Festival which is now approaching—it will commence on the 9th inst.—is still associated in many places with the sacrifice of animals and birds. In Bombay, nowadays, we see signs of Dassera in the yellow flowers which are festooned about our offices, and the sacred fires, which are furtively lighted in corners where they are not expected to do any harm. It is not very many years ago, however, that the blood of fowls was annually shed over printing machinery and other trade implements and apparatus, and in some native states Dassera sacrifices are still conducted with grave ceremonial. Dassera is the anniversary of the entry of Rama into his capital after his banishment to the forest, and it was formerly the custom in every native state for the ruler solemnly to sacrifice a bull buffalo and besmear his forehead with the blood. Less wealthy persons sacrificed rams and goats, while the poor cut the throats of fowls. The gradual decline of this custom, however, has been largely assisted by an admirable movement which has emanated from Bombay. Naturally the Jain community have been prominently connected with it and a number of leading Vaishnavas have also taken an important part. These have sent representations to all native states, where it is known that the custom has survived, urging not only that it be officially abandoned but that it be strictly forbidden amongst the people. These appeals, we are glad to know, have met with much success. A good deal has been done also to discourage the practice in Bombay city and Presidency, but in spite of these efforts instances of living sacrifice are not by any means unknown. They are not usually made openly, but whenever opportunity occurs everyone should join in this effort to obviate unnecessary slaughter.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Persia," which arrived here yesterday from London, brought a large number of passengers, among whom were the the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, His Highness the Yuwaraja of Mysore, the Hon. Mr. Justice Johnstone and Mrs. Johnstone, the Rajah of Narsingarh, Brig.-General Cockburn, the Hon. Mr. J. and Mrs. Chevis and the Hon. Mr. E. Cadogan.

ENGLISH POLITICAL & SOCIAL LETTER.

THE LOREBURN MANIFESTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The unexpected always happens. Considering the way we were all stirred up when Lord Loreburn's now famous letter appeared in the *Times* he would have been regarded as almost a madman who ventured to predict that it would not be even a nine days' wonder. I must say that the manner in which, for the time being at all events, the ex-Lord Chancellor's idea has fallen into the background is one of the strongest things in politics I have ever seen. When the slump (if it may be so described) set in the *Times* which has pinned itself to the Conference scheme in a thoroughly complete manner—it may be even said to have fathered it—bade the peacemakers not to be despondent and assured them that the matter was merely following the natural course. But the *Times* itself must, I fancy, have been surprised at the comparatively poor response to its almost urgent appeal to its readers to send it their views for publication. All things considered, the number of letters so communicated is surprisingly small; but, what is perhaps most significant, only one man of the highest standing in the political world has come forward to accept the scheme as propounded by its eminent author. I allude, of course, to Earl Grey and his opinion is discounted by the facts that he he mainly supports the principle of a congress because he hopes it will help forward his pet scheme for the wholesale establishment of federal parliaments. The *Times* this morning again tries to cheer Lord Loreburn's adherents by its cryptical declarations that the movement is "being developed beyond the limits of the public view,' that "the proposal is being sincerely and dispassionately considered" and so forth. If this is the case so much the better. But I confess that the obstacles to settlement by consent seem far more difficult to-day than they did this time last week.

THE ATHENÆUM.

However much some other clubs may have been inconvenienced by the present epidemic of strikes, an epidemic that is alas! particularly virulent in London, the painters employed in redecorating the Athenæum seem to have stuck to their "job and the West End." Bishopsgate was, I believe, able to reopen on the date originally intended. *Apropos* the following appeared in a well-known evening paper early this week: "The external rejuvenation of the Athenæum club has made that dignified institution the subject once again of light-hearted gossip and even jest. But though the Athenæum may present a gayer front to the world than hitherto there is one law of its being which it is pretty safe to say is scarcely likely to undergo change." This, it is explained, is "the inexorable rule forbidding the introduction of strangers within its gates." The paragraphist continues: "It is true that periodically some bold spirit moots the suggestion of reform in this matter; but so far all proposals to this end have been rejected and to-day as in the past no visitor is allowed to penetrate within the sacred portals." This and more comment to the same effect has inspired an amusing letter which has been addressed to the same journal by the Rev. Stewar. Headlam, a well-known Radical, but by no means puritanical clergyman of the Church of England. Writing from the National Liberal Club he says: "Many years ago I was summoned by one of the many bishops who used to be troubled about me to meet him at the Athenæum. I remember well that I was just let within the door and then put into a little box, rather larger than a modern telephone box, and there I was duly rebuked because I had told the men on the Tyneside that they were fools to get drunk, because when they drank more than they would enjoy they were wasting good liquor." At the sametime the bishop said: "You seem to believe, Mr. Headlam, that the Kingdom of Heaven is to be established on earth." I replied: "Certainly, my lord and so surely do you whenever you say in the Lord's Prayer: 'Thy Kingdom come', and 'May we go to Heaven when we die.' Mr. Headlam adds: "Perhaps after that the bishops may have had the box removed. But I at any rate did get within the gate."

Neither the *Westminster Gazette's* contribution on the reverend gentleman seems to be aware that the "sacred portals" are not so impenetrable as they used to be. I myself have frequently visited friends who are members—certainly they were not bishops—but on no occasion was I put into a box little or big. What is more, I am one of those non-members who have been privileged to dine at the Athenæum. For some years past—I do not know how many, perhaps a dozen—a member of the Athenæum has been allowed to invite friends to dinner provided that the company includes a fixed proportion of his fellow members. I will not be sure but I rather think that the annual dinner of His Majesty's judges which used to be held at the ship at Greenwich, famous for its whitebaits, now takes place at the Athenæum, but there must be few occupants of the Bench who are not members of the club. It is not, I think, generally known that Cabinet Ministers, as well as Judges, foreign ambassadors, High Commissioners (but not Agents-General) and some other important people can be elected to the Athenæum without undergoing the ordeal of the ballot box. This regulation is not to be confused with another under which persons of special eminence, to the number of nine each year, can be elected by the Committee of the present Government, twelve out of the twenty Cabinet Ministers are members of the Union, and six have become such since the Liberals reached the Promised Land in 1906. They are the Marques of Crewe (1906), Mr. Churchill (1909), Colonel Seely (1913), Mr. Lloyd George (1908), Mr. Runciman (1909), Mr. Hobhouse (1913). The members of the Cabinet who, I understand, are not members of the Athenæum are Mr. Herbert Samuel, Mr. Burns, Mr. Pease, Earl Beauchamp, Sir Rufus Isaacs, Mr. M'Kennon Wood, and Mr. Harcourt.

AT THE ZOO.

I did not know that scientists bought original ideas. I thought these public benefactors sold their ideas or if they could afford to be so generous gave them to mankind. But, perhaps, I am mistaken. At any rate, I read in a London paper as follows:—

"TO SCIENTISTS—Advertiser would sell original idea for proving on animals the transmissibility of acquired characters. Principals (*sic*) demonstrated would alter the whole outlook of biological science and philosophy, and throw light on some of the most puzzling problems of existence.—Address "Bona Fide" &c.

Respecting one class of vertebrates, and the largest class at any rate so far as numbers of species are concerned—birds—the "transmissibility of acquired characters" does not, I think, require much demonstrating.

Apropos of birds the last time I was at the Zoo I missed one of my friends, an Indian Hill Mynah. This particular mynah had gained some popularity as an accomplished imitator of human laughing and coughing—I really must object to birds being taught to mimic the infirmities of the lords of creation!—but was only in an elementary stage so far as actual talking is concerned. In reply to my inquiries, I found that he had died "after a bad moult." His more gifted companion who tells you that he is surprised at you, with the emphasis on the "you" asks you what you want; what you are talking about and wishes to know how your liver is, is still, I am glad to say, flourishing and looks as if his own liver was in a satisfactory condition. There is a good specimen of this remarkable species in one of the large aviaries in another part of the gardens and there are four more "at school", where I was privileged to see them being taught a lesson in the English language. Strange to say, no Indian mynahs have been bred at the Zoo. On asking the reason I ascertained that the female bird is never sent to this country because "she cannot talk." Fancy a female anything not being able to talk!

I wonder whether the Bombay National History Society has included among its many activities an investigation of the interesting question of colour variations in birds. In last week's issue of the *Field* a correspondent reports that a white swallow was seen at Selcombe Barrett, Wantage, Berks, a few days previously. The editor of the *Field* in printing the communication referred to says: "White swallows are not so unusual as is generally supposed; we receive reports of their occurrence every year." The editor is correct as to white swallows being less rare than most people think; but from inquiries I have made among my own friends I should say that the number of persons who have seen wholly white swallows on the wing is rare. Of course, you can see one any day in a glass case at South Kensington. When I was in Sefton Park, Liverpool, early this month, my attention was called by a courteous official to a white swallow which was flying to and fro near Mr. Yates Thompson's handsome palm house. He told me that there was another similar bird on the Park but it did not make its appearance during my short visit. Mr. W. P. Pycraft, the well-known ornithologist, states that white varities of black or grey plumaged birds are relatively common while they appear to be excessively rare among birds of green plumage. According to the same author, in nine out of ten recorded occurrences of albinos, the birds are not true albinos but merely white varieties. One's observations, indeed, would have to be made at very close quarters to be able to detect the difference. A true albino may be known by the colour of the pupil and iris which are red, due to the blood vessels "shining through these otherwise strongly pigmented parts." Mr. Pycraft also points out that while some of these "white varieties" seem to be congenital, others gain their normal plumage at the next month.

THE PATETI IN LONDON.

The banquet at the Frascati last Friday night in celebration of the "Pateti," a detailed report of which I am able to send you, seems to have been an exceptionally interesting affair and I only regret that another engagement prevented me from accepting the invitations with which the organizers of the Parsee Association of Europe honoured me. The extremely cordial and evidently sincere reference made to the Parsees of Bombay by your late Governor, Lord Sydenham, in the letter read from him, will give pleasure to all members of the Zoroastrian community and to their friends of other races. Lord Sydenham said: "The Parsees were very kind to me in Bombay and my associations with them will be a pleasant memory as long as I live." Sir M. M. Bhownaggree who as President of the Association occupied the chair appealed for unity among the Parsees saying that it is needed now more than ever. Sir Muncherjee's sentiments are admirable, but if I were asked to name a community which is pre-eminently solid I should point to the Parsees of India. They could not have attained and maintained the position they have occupied all these centuries if they had been a house divided against itself.

"O WAD SOME POWER THE GIFTIE GIE US."

Not for the first (who can ever forget the pilgrim of Dartmoor?) Mr. Churchill has unconsciously added to the gaiety of the nation and made himself, I won't say, a laughing stock, but the object of good humoured banter. I allude to an incident at Perth. There are various versions but they all agree in the main. Here is one which is dated Ballater, Wednesday.

Mr. Winston Churchill, who arrived at Balmoral as Minister in attendance last night, was the centre of considerable excitement at Perth Station. He had mapped out his time with such extreme nicety that not the slightest margin was allowed for any possible contretemps on the way.

A motor-car had been ordered by wire to be in readiness to take him to Balmoral. Mr. Churchill jumped from the train, and called for the car, but none was forthcoming and the First Lord ran up and down in a state of excitement.

"I must get off somehow," he said, "I have to be in attendance on the King at 7-30 to-night."

Then seeing an ordinary taxicab, he ordered his valet to put in the luggage.

"Where to, sir?" the driver asked.

"Balmoral Castle," said Mr. Churchill. "Look sharp."

The car swung off, and, travelling over the sixty intervening miles, regardless of the speed limit, reached the Castle just in time for Mr. Churchill

(Continued on page 13.)

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY. OCTOBER 4, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

LOVE, INTRIGUE, AND HIGH SOCIETY.

BY

J. B. HARRIS-BURLAND,

Author of "Workers in Darkness," "The House of the Soul," "The Gold Worshippers," "Life's Golden Web," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XXX.

"You must have nothing to do with them now," said Champernowne, sharply. "The Guild must have nothing to do with the Socialists."

Diana Kenyon's eyebrows lifted a fraction of an inch.

"I have given my word," she said. "We are pledged to support the Labour-Socialist Party in the forthcoming election."

"If you do you will regret it all your life."

"What has happened, Lord Champernowne? Have you quarrelled with them?"

"Yes—irretrievably. Bleazby—well, I can't give Bleazby's secrets away, but I warn you to have nothing to do with him. He seemed to be a statesman; he is one no longer."

Diana Kenyon looked at him with a puzzled frown. He was speaking in riddles.

"I'm afraid," she said, after a pause, "that I shall have to give some more definite explanation to our committee."

He shook his head. "I can't tell you what was said to me in confidence," he replied; "but those men will drag you along a path you will not care to tread. After the election, if it goes against them, you will certainly dissociate yourselves from the party and their methods. It would be better if you did it now. Otherwise women's suffrage will be postponed for another ten years. It will never get over the odium of being associated with these men."

She smiled. "You have quarrelled with them," she said, slowly. "As far as I can see, that is why you have come to warn me against them."

"Well, ask Bleazby," Champernowne blurted out. "The next time you see him ask him what he intends to do, if he is defeated at this election—how he intends to force the other side to carry out his programme."

The door opened and the assistant-secretary entered the office.

"Mr. Bleazby is here," she said, "and he would like to know whether you can see him."

"I must be going," said Champernowne, looking at his watch.

"In one moment," added Diana Kenyon. Then turning to the assistant secretary she said, "I will see Mr. Bleazby in two or three minutes. Please ask him to wait."

The girl retired, and Diana looked inquiringly at Lord Champernowne.

"I thought," she said quietly, "that perhaps you might wish to say something else to me."

"Nothing," he answered. "But ask Bleazby how he proposes to carry on the campaign if he doesn't get into power at this election. If he evades the question I advise you to cut yourself adrift from him—at once. Otherwise he'll drag you and your cause down into depths from which you may not rise again for half a century."

She nodded "How is your wife?" she asked, after a pause.

"I believe she is fairly well."

"And your mother?"

"She is much the same. The yacht is in harbour at Malta. They are using it as a kind of hotel. My mother can only face the open sea in very calm weather."

"When do they return?"

"Perhaps in May. But you will pardon me reminding you that I have given you my word of honour only to talk of political matters when I call in this office."

She coloured, and, rising from her chair, held out her hand.

"Good-bye," she said "I am obliged to you for coming here. I wish I could think that your visit was prompted by anything more than a desire to injure the man you have quarrelled with."

"It is prompted by a desire to save you and your cause from ruin," he answered, coldly. "When the crash comes you will not be able to say that I have not warned you. Good-bye."

He left the room and passed Bleazby in the outer office with a smile and a curt nod. The break between them was not made public as yet, and in the presence of other people they were coldly polite.

When Lord Champernowne reached home he had lunch and then smoked a cigar in the library. As he sat in front of the fire he re-read a letter he had had from his mother that morning

"Dearest boy," the letter ran, "I am simply longing to get back to you again. There is plenty of sunshine here, but nothing that can recompense me for your absence. I can't tell you how upset I have been over the dissolusion. Old Malfary ought to be strung up to the yard-arm (I am getting quite nautical, as you see). But you and your friends will come out on top in the end. Mamie is as well as one can expect, but she seems to have something on her mind. She won't hear of your coming out here, but I think now you are free you ought to do so. I expect we shall be in Malta for some little time. I am writing this hurriedly to catch the mail and will write you a long letter to-morrow. God bless you, my dear boy, and I send you all the love of your loving Mother.

"P.S.—Don't be surprised if we come home earlier that we expect. I think Mamie is getting rather tired of this sort of life."

He folded up the letter and placed it in his pocket. The sentence referring to his wife echoed and re-echoed in his brain.

"Seems to have something on her mind," he muttered to himself.

In the stress of political strife his own affairs had been thrust into the background. Well, now he was free. All his energies could be devoted to finding the murderer of Evelyn Scott. Then he could clear himself in the eyes of his wife, and the burden would be lifted from her mind.

"I shall wash my hands of politics for the present," he thought. "Later on, perhaps, when things are more settled, I'll return to the battle. But now I will devote my time to my own affairs. I had hoped to do some good in the world. But now I must look after my wife—see that she is happy."

The door opened and a footman entered with a telegram on a salver. Champernowne tore open the envelope and read the contents.

"Antonio Ruvo is in England," the message ran." Am returning at once. My brother will probably call on you to-day.—JUBBE."

"There is no answer," said Champernowne to the waiting footman.

The man retried, and Champernowne stared at the message for a few seconds Then he laughed and rose to his feet.

"At last," he said to himself, 'At last—thank Heaven!—they must hurry up matters. My wife shall know the truth—as soon as possible."

He went to the telephone and rang up Mr. Jubbe. The detective was not in. Champernowne asked the clerk if any telegram had been received from Italy.

"Yes, my lord," the man answered. "It came early this morning. If you rang up I was to tell you that Mr. Jubbe is acting on instructions, and hopes to call on you to-night about nine o'clock."

"Won't he be in till then?"

"He won't return to the office to-day my lord."

Champernowne rang off and began to pace slowly up and down the room. The delay was intolerable, but of course Jubbe had gone in search of Ruvo. By night the man might be found—might even be in custody. The crisis was drawing very near. Directly the matter was put in the hands of the police—it had been decided that this should be done when Ruvo was found and placed beyond all possibility of escape—Lord Champernowne would make a clean breast of everything

"Thank Heaven!" he said to himself "Thank Heaven!"

For the time being everything else was forgotton. That his wife no longer cared for him, that he was married to a woman he did not love, that his political career had been brought to an abrupt conclusion, that Boanerges Scott intended to use all the means in his power to thwart him and bring ruin on his head—all these facts were forgotten in the excitement of the glorious news which had just been cabled over from Italy. Lord Champernawne's thoughts were centred on the child that was to be born to him; on his wife, who must have this load of sorrow and shame lifted from her mind.

His thoughts were recalled to other matters by the entrance of the footman.

"Mr. Bleazby wishes to see your lordship," said the man.

"Mr. Bleazby? Very well, I can see him.

And when the man left the room Champernowne laughed. Bleazby had doubtless come to make himself unpleasant. Diana Keyon had asked Bleazby uncomfortable questions, and they had not been answered satisfactorily. Well Bleazby should know the truth. Champernowne was going to his wash hands of Bleazby and Malfray, and all the tangled and dirty threads of politics.

The door opened and William Bleazby was shown into the room. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer was very pale, and for a few moments he looked at Champernowne without speaking.

"Well?" queried Champernowne. "What is it?"

"I always thought you were weak," said Bleazby, slowly. "but I did not think that you were a traitor."

"Explain yourself."

"I thought you were afraid to go on with us—to the end. But I did not think that directly you left us you would go over to the other side, that you would betray us."

"You are talking nonsense."

"What did you tell Miss Keyon just now?"

"I told her she'd better have nothing to do with you."

"And what reasons did you give?"

"I gave no reasons at all. I advised her to ask you what your programme was in case of defeat. I hope she followed my advice." "She did," Bleazby answered, grimly, "and I told her the truth. It was quite evident from her questions that you had told her the real reason for your leaving us. I am quite staightforward. I told her the truth.

"I deny that I told her anything."

"You betrayed my confidence," Bleazby continued, without heeding the interruption, "the confidence given to you when you were my most intimate colleague and friend."

"I did nothing of the sort. That is a lie, Bleazby."

"When we parted company," the Socialist leader continued, "when you found that your way could not be mine, you vowed that you were going to leave political life till the storm was over, and that such secrets as you had acquired from your position as my friend and fellow-worker might be regarded as absolutely safe."

Lord Champernowne shrugged his shoulders.

"I have kept my promise," he said. "I have told Miss Kenyon nothing. I wanted her to break off negotiations with you because she is a friend of mine, and I do not wish to have her associated with any such policy as you intend to adopt."

"This—from you—when we are fighting for our very lives!" Bleazby cried, in a fierce voice. "It is infamous! You have poisoned Miss Keyon's mind against us. She has not thrown us over yet, but it won't be your fault if the Golden Light Guild fulfils the promise it has made. You are a traitor, Champernowne, and you've played us a dirty trick."

Lord Champernowne walked to the bell. He had reached the limit of his patience.

"I suppose you have nothing more to say?" he asked, coldly.

"Nothing," Bleazby replied. "I only came here to tell you what I thought of you and you are a fool as well as a traitor. Our one chance of gaining what we want by constitutional means was the winning of this election. If the Golden Light Guild deserts us we are bound to lose the election. That will be a bad day for you, Champernowne. All over England I'll have you branded as the man who first left his friends when they most needed his help, and then betrayed them."

Lord Chambernowne rang the bell.

"You are mistaken," he said, quietly, "but I do not care to plead my cause with a mad man. I'll tell you this, though—that Miss Kenyon's happiness, find the success of the work to which she devoted her life, are dearer to me than the good opinion of a dozen men like you, Bleazby."

The door opened and a footman entered the room. Bleazby turned on his heel and left without a word of farewell.

"Another enemy," said Champernowne to himself "and at a time when I want every friend I've got. Well, I've done the right thing, anyhow. I couldn't have Diana mixed up with that gang."

CHAPTER XXXI.

By the following afternoon Antonio Ruvo was in the hands of the police, and Lord Champernowne, after a long consultation with his solicitor, made a full and complete confession of his foolish transactions with Greenhead. He did this the more willingly because we has no longer in office; but if he had been Prime Minister of England he would not have kept silence for an hour after the arrest of the Ruvo, for he knew that if he did not speak the truth Boanerges Scott would tell another and less favourable version of the story. He also knew that so long as he did not come out into the open to clear himself his wife would still think that he was in some way or other connected with the crime. Lord Champernowne's confession was immediately followed by the issue of a warrant for the arrest of Greenhead—nominally on the charge of attempted blackmail, but mainly for the purpose of obtaining the man's evidence at the trial of Antonio Ruvo. It was absolutely necessary to secure the man and bring him, if so required from any foreign country where he might be hiding, and this could only be done by preferring a criminal charge against him.

The evidence against Ruvo was so far very slight indeed, and it is possible that the magistrate before whom he was brought would not have committed him to trial if it had not been for the man's own extraordinary behaviour. He insisted on speaking in his own defence, shouted by the letter his wife had written to Lord Champernowne, he spoke so violently and brutally of the dead woman that he at once prejudiced the Court against him. His bearing was certainly not that of an innocent man.

"He's guilty right enough," said Henry Jubbe, when he was alone with Lord Champernowne in the latter's library. He's our man."

"I know," said Champernowne, doubtfully. But there's got to be proof—irrefutable proof, at present there is only suspicion."

"Now let us see what we have got, my lord," said the detective placing the thumb forefinger of his right hand on the of his left. "Item number one, his wife's letter, in which she says that she came to tell you who murdered Evelyn Scott. Item number two"—moving forefinger to forefinger—"the conversation you had with the woman."

"Valueless," Champernowne interrupted. "That is only my evidence, and we must remember I am fighting to clear myself from the charge."

"Item number three," the detective continued, "the fact that the woman killed herself. We must argue that this was the direct and natural result of her confession. Item number four, the fact that Ruvo left England directly after the murder. Item number five his behaviour to-day—certainly not that of an innocent man. Item number six——"

"I think that will do" Mr. Jubbe," Champernowne interrupted sharply. "I can quite see that the cumulated value of all this evidence is practically nil. We must find Greenhead—that is the crux of the whole business."

"We shall find him sooner or later, my lord."

"Sooner or later!" exclaimed Champernowne. "Merciful heavens man don't you understand that this is a matter of life and death! I told you about my wife—took you into my confidence. Don't you understand! We must be quick. Everything must be hurried on. We must move heaven and earth, or it will be too late."

"I suppose you have cabled to her ladyship about Ruvo?"

"Yes, yes; but suspicions of his guilt are not enough. We must have proof—proof!"

He rose from his chair and paced up and down the room. His distress was pitable to witness. Mr. Jubbe, who much depended on his client clearing himself in the eyes of Lady Champernowne vibrated with sympathy.

"You shall have it, my lord," he said quietly. "I will not rest night or day till I have found it. The trial is fixed for a fornight from to-day. But then we shall have done much—perhaps have found out everything. The man is guilty. I am sure of that. We will get to the bottom of the affair. The police are working hard; I won't spare myself."

"I am sure you won't," said Champernowne, holding out his hand. "Well, leave me now, Jubbe. Every minute is precious."

The detective grasped his client's hand, reiterated his promise not to rest till he had found Greenhead, and left the room, Champernowne flung himself into a chair and covered his face with his hands.

For five minutes he sat motionless. Then he roused himself to action. He wrote out a long cablegram to his mother, saying that directly the trial was over he would come out and join the Zinita at Malta, whatever the result. He also asked her to keep all news from his wife if Antonio Ruvo was acquitted. He added that she would be able to do this if she would keep the date of the trial a secret. He ended with a few words of love, and said that he would explain everything when they met.

Having thus, as he thought opened up a possible line of retreat in case trial of Ruvo ended in acquittal he dispatched the cablegram and made his way on foot to Scott's house in Curzon Street. It had occurred to him that perhaps the financier, confronted by the possibility of Ruvo's guilt, was beginning to see things in a more reasonable light. He had an idea that Boanerges Scott could lay his finger on Greenhead if he wished to do so.

The footman who answered the door said that he did not know if his master was at home but that he would make inquiries. He showed Lord Champernowne into a small room opening out of the hall and after an absence of a minute returned and said that Mr. Scott would be pleased to see his lordship.

"Feeling bucked up, aren't you?" said the financier who did not rise from his chair in the library as Champernowne was shown into the room.

Lord Champernowne shrugged his shoulders and smiled.

"I wasn't there," Scott continued, "but I know all about it. Well, what do you want?" Champernowne looked at his enemy for a few seconds without speaking, noting the malevolent, bloodshot eyes, heavy face with the dull unhealthyskin the great hands that rested on the writing-table, the shabby black clothes, stained and dusty as though the wearer no longer cared about his personal appearance. Then he laughed.

"Do you still think I am a muderer?" he queried.

"I don't think," was the slow answer. "I know. What have you come here for? You'd better take care; you are thrusting your head into the lion's jaws."

Again Lord Champernowne laughed. Without doubt the man was mad—on this one subject of his son's death. But even madmen are dangerous enemies.

"May I sit down and have a few words with you?" he asked.

"Yes. I should not have consented to see you if I didn't wish to know what you had to say."

Champernowne seated himself, and seeing that Boanerges Scott was smoking, took a cigar from his case and lit it.

"You can't really believe me guilty," he said, after a pause, "or you could not sit in the same room with me. I've noticed that all along. We have had several talks together; you called to see me on Christmas Day. Would that have been possible if you had really believed that I killed your son?"

The financier smiled grimly, and then a horrible look of rage and loathing came into his eyes.

"It does me good to see you," he said, hoarsely, "to watch you suffer. If it had not been for that, I'd have handed you over to the police long ago."

Champernowne laughed.

"Well, you won't have that pleasure much longer," he replied.

"I shall not—for you will be brought to justice. Well, what is it you want to say to me?"

"Do you know where Greenhead is?" Champernowne fired off the question abruptly, in the hope of reading the truth from the financier's face. The answer disconcerted him.

"Yes," said Scott, quietly, "I do."

"You'd better produce him, then," said Champernowne, after a pause.

"Greenhead will come on the scene when he is wanted. Is that all you came to ask?"

"I came in the hope of finding you in a more reasonable frame of mind—after what happened this afternoon."

"Nothing happened this afternoon. My mind is unchanged."

"You must be off your head, Mr. Scott; you make it impossible to reason with you."

Boanerges Scott rose from his chair, towering up in the dimly-lighted room, a great, monstrous, black figure, with an almost inhuman face.

"Ruvo is innocent," he snarled. "You are guilty, I will have you hanged. Get out of here, or I may put the rope round my own neck."

Lord Champernowne sprang to his feet; he did not like the wolfish expression of those bloodshot eyes. But he was determined to try and put reason into that great, clouded brain.

"My mother," he said, quietly—"you once said that you were anxious to—to save her from pain. If you still wish to do that, you can do so by producing Greenhead and helping me to bring Ruvo to justice."

The expression of the financier's face changed so suddenly that it almost seemed to Lord Champernowne as though he were looking the eyes of another man.

"The innocent must suffer for the guilty," said Scott, after a pause. "That is the unalterable law of Nature. And I am not sure that, on the whole, your mother——" He paused and moistened his lips with his tongue.

"Well?" queried Champernowne, sharply.

"I am not sure that it would not be better for a woman to be in her grave than to be the mother of such a son."

"You refuse to produce Greenhead, then?" said Champernowne, coldly.

"Yes, I refuse."

"I shall go to the police and tell them you know where the man is to be found."

"Do so by all means. I have only to deny that I know anything about him."

"You will be watched. They will find out."

"Perhaps. Well, that will only hasten your own end. Greenhead will tell the truth."

Champernowne shrugged his shoulders, It was quite useless to prolong the interview. The man was a raving lunatic.

"You have given me hope," he said "It is quite likely that Greenhead would prove my innocence, and that is why you are keeping him in the background I have no doubt in my own mind that Greenhead murdered Higson."

He turned on his heel and moved towards the door.

"I suppose," said Scott, abruptly changing the conversation, "that you are taking no part in this next election."

"I am not," Champernowne answered without turning his head.

"You are wise. You are not very popular just now: Good-bye."

Champernowne turned with his fingers on the handle of the door. There was a threat in the tone of the financier's voice.

"What are you talking about?" he asked.

"I am only speaking as one of the party you have betrayed."

"You?"

"Yes. Bleazby has been having a talk with me. He has converted me to his way of thinking."

Champernowne laughed. "You mean he has got money out of you—for the funds?"

"Yes—a good deal. I'd have helped before, if you hadn't been one of them. Now they're rid of you—well rid of you—I've given them a good bit of money."

The smile died from Champernowne's face.

"What devilry are you up to?" he asked.

"Nothing much. But things are going to change—a good bit. I think you know. Good-bye."

Champernowne looked at him for a few minutes without speaking. Then he turned on his heel and left the room.

As he walked back to his house in Park Lane his mind was full of new imaginings—of fresh fears. What was this extraordinary move on Scott's part? What did it mean? He had never known that the financier took any interest in politics. Perhaps it was only a new phase of the man's madness.

"Bleazby has found out he's a bit wrong in the head," he thought, as he entered his library and flung himself into a chair. "That was Bleazby's opportunity—a madman with his millions at his back. Oh, Bleazby is a genuine, honest fellow, but he has an eye to the main chance."

For a few minutes he smoked, sitting idly in front of the fire. Then there was a crash of shattered glass, and something heavy dropped on the floor. He sprang to his feet, saw a large stone lying on the carpet, and, running to the broken window, opened it and looked out into his garden. A man stood by the gate, silhouetted against the light of the street.

"Yah!" said a hoarse voice. "Traitor! 'Open it 'it you!"

Then the man turn and ran, and Lord Champernowne, standing by the window, heard the sound of many feet running down the pavement. The man had not been alone.

He closed the window, rang the bell, and told the footman to pick up the pieces of broken glass.

Then he made his way into the smoking-room, white-faced and with a look of fear in his eyes.

It was not a time at which he could afford to make enemies—even of this sort.

CHAPTER XXXII.

"You admit that this poorman called on you at Maid Tolhurst on Christmas Day?"

"Yes, of course," Lord Champernowne replied. "That is when she gave her evidence against her husband—the evidence I have just told to the Court."

"May I ask you," the counsel for the prisoner continued, "why you did not come forward at the inquest?"

"I did not think it necessary to do so. My evidence would have been of no value."

"You will pardon me suggesting that, according to your own account, it would have provided a reason for the unfortunate lady taking her own life. One of the points against the prisoner is that the truth of his wife's assertion is to some extent proved by the fact that she committed suicide in a fit of remorse for having betrayed him."

Lord Champernowne was silent.

"You had some other reason for not coming forward at the inquest?"

"Yes, I had. At that time I did not wish this evidence to come into the hands of the police. I wished to find Ruvo before I gave information."

"Why?"

"I was myself under suspicion of having caused the death of Mr. Evelyn Scott. I did not wish to accuse another man until I could bring that man forward to answer the charge."

"Was this honest of your lordship? Was it straightforward?"

"Perhaps not, but I acted in my own interests. I do not see that it matters."

The eminent K.C. smiled—a smile that was worth a dozen questions.

"Your lordship," he said, after a pause, "has known for a long time that your transaction with Greenhead was no longer a secret. May I ask why you did not have the whole matter thrashed out at once and clear yourself?"

"I must protest against that question my lord," said Sir William Gore, rising to his feet. "He had been retained to watch Champernowne's interests in the case, and he feared danger."

"I believe," Lulworth retorted, "that I am within my rights in trying to throw doubt on the creditability of a witness!"

They argued over the point for a minute, and the judge decided that the question need not be answered. But it had been asked, and the fact that Champernowne was unwilling to answer it was likely to prejudice him in the eyes of the jury.

"I bow to your decision, my lord," said Lulworth.

Then he sat down. Lord Champernowne left the witness-box and Boanerges Scott took his place.

He stated exactly what had taken place at Maiden Tolhurst, so far as lay within his knowledge. He concealed nothing and added nothing. He admitted that during the drive to Mornington he had cross-questioned Mrs. Ruvo about her husband, and had been unable to get any information out of her. He gave it as his opinion that the whole business was a put-up job between Champernowne and the woman.

(To obe continued.)

QUITE OVERCOME.

The orator was delivering a moving lecture on a theme upon which he felt he could "let himself go," and he did so to such good purpose that an old lady in the front row burst into tears.

Through the rest of the lecture the old lady continued to sob, and even when the audience had left the building, the lachrymose old dame still sat and wept.

The orator thought that such a mark of the results of his eloquence should not go unnoticed.

"My good woman," he said, walking up to her, "your emotion does you credit. You must have been very much touched by the lecture."

"It wasn't that, exactly," replied the old lady "but to see thy jaw go wag-wag-wag, and thy long grey beard go likewise, put me in mind of my old billygoat, who died last Sunday, that I just couldn't help crying."

HOW WILLIE READ IT.

It was the class in the second reader and little Willie had just been called upon to rise and take up the reading where Martha had left off. Willie stood at attention, his book held in the proper position before him, clutched the corner of his desk with his free hand, swallowed hard, and read:—

"This is a warm doughnut. Step on it."

"What!" gasped the teacher. "Willie, that is not correct. Read it again."

Willie did with the same result. Moreover, he maintained stoutly that that was what his book said.

So teacher had him bring it to her. Perhaps there had been a misprint, and ——.

But this is what teacher read in Willie's book: "This is a worm. Do not step on it."

"SUCH STUFF AS DREAMS MADE ON."

Where dead-gold sands stretch down and down
To meet the sapphire sea;
Where ocean flowers and ocean weed
Send out mute call to me.
Where age-old rocks and echoing caves
Are fretted by the tides,
A little, lovely faerie world
Close hidden still abides.

"Come unto these yellow sands,"
I heard the sea sprites say;
"Come unto those dusky caves,
Where winds and waters play."
I saw their garments mirrored
Where the waves had kissed the strand,
And saw the little elfin folk
Dancing in Elfin-land.

Far, far remote that faerie bay,
All magic sweet the spell!
It weaves for happy mortals
Who guards its secrets well.
It opens to the sunrise,
Close garmented with flowers—
Rise tall grey cliffs beneath whose shade
I speed the happy hours.—*World.*

PHILOSOPHY.

Folks write to papers to explain
That we're degenerate
And strive with all their might and main
To show with what a deal of pain
They view our parlous state.

Yet though the pace we go is sad
It lets us plainly see
This consolation's to be had,
That we are now not near so bad
As we shall some day be.

A TOUCH OF HUMOUR.

[Mr. Jerome, Thaw's prosecutor, has been arrested in Canada for gambling.]

To him who faces prison's jaws
For breaking other people's laws
What tribute now can I add?

I feel disposed to take my pen
And on this Yankee citizen
Compose a Jeromind.

PICTURE PALACE SECRETS.

HOW TRICK FILMS ARE TAKEN.

The stop camera is the medium by which a great many clever trick films are taken. First of all, a film consists of a series of still photographs called frames, each about half an inch in depth, which are both photographed and thrown upon the screen at normal speed of sixteen per second. The stop camera, however, is so arranged that one single frame of the film may be exposed, the camera stopped, and alterations made, only the effects of which are filmed.

RUN OVER BY A STEAM-ROLLER.

A man is knocked down and apparently run over by a steam-roller, but as soon as it is off him he rises and walks away, full of life. This is how such a picture is taken. The stop camera films the man being knocked down by the steam-roller, the knocking-down part being a clever acrobatic feat, and then the camera is stopped, the real man slips out of "the lines," a dummy is substituted, the camera gets going again, but the film shows no break. When the steam-roller has passed over the dummy the camera is stopped, the dummy removed, and the real man lies down in its place, afterwards to jump up in a very life-like manner.

DISMEMBERED BRICKLAYER JOINS UP.

Another variety of trick film that has long mystified picture-goers is that of the bricklayer who falls from the top of a sky-scraper into the street below, apparently without being any the worse for it. His legs, arms, and head scattered on the pavement mysteriously reassemble allowing the bricklayer to get up and walk away. Exactly the same procedure is used; the top of the sky-scraper usually being erected in the studio and backed up by cleverly-painted scenery. The camera records the man's fall up to a certain point, and then stops, whilst the man is safely caught in a net hidden below. The next scene is in the street and shows the dummy crashing to the ground, the parts detaching themselves on concussion. The reassembling is done by means of invisible wires; then the camera is stopped, and the real man substituted—and one leans back and says, "Marvellous! How on earth is it done?"

The dummy is used in numerous tricks. The villain who perishes in the flames possesses only a straw heart beneath his waistcoat; the Christian martyr, being composed of highly indigestible material, affords little satisfaction to the wild beast devouring him.

LIFELESS OBJECTS MOVE.

We have all seen the furniture behave as if influenced by hidden machinery and waltz round the room. This kind of film takes many days to prepare, the objects having to be moved ever so slightly between each photograph, so that a film which takes but five or ten minutes to show may have been weeks in the making. The flowers which mysteriously arrange themselves are also controlled by threads.

Many producers are fond of showing a man jumping from a river to a bridge several hundred feet above. To obtain this effect the actor is filmed dropping from the bridge in the ordinary way, but that portion of the film depicting his falling is reversed, thus giving the bizarre effect described.

EXAGGERATED SPEED.

"Speedomania" is put to shame by some of the folk on the film, who simply fly through space. The chase picture, where a dozen promiscuous persons, intent upon revenge, chase the culprit at ever-increasing speed round a tree, is the most commonly known of these. Everything is filmed in the ordinary way, but when the film is being joined up every other Photograph is cut out so that the action becomes twice as quick. The operator adds to the fun by projecting at considerably above the sixteen per second.

Such extraordinary phenomena as naval battles, and which men-o'-war are blown up, bridges collapse, trains are driven over into the river, etc., are generally done in miniature in the studio the camera being brought right close up to give things life-size appearance, the "sea" being a specially-prepared tank placed upon the studio table.

THE IMPOSSIBLE CLIMB.

Occasionally one sees motor-cars climb up bare walls—a seemingly impossible feat. The wall is a piece of painted scenery laid upon the studio floor. The car drives over it, whilst the camera is placed up above. When the film is in its natural position it appears as if the car were running up a perfectly perpendicular wall. The vision effect requires very careful handling, and is done by means of a double exposure. The primary scene is filmed first. This, with the exception of one corner, of the scene, where those appearing in the "vision" have to play their part, everything is draped in black. The same film is put through again, thus giving it a double exposure. Special preparation in development is responsible for the transparency of the "vision."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you mind trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years

THE WEEK AT HOME.

FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

MY DEAR MADELEINE,

I found I had to spend a couple of nights in London this week and so took the opportunity of seeing some plays. I saw "Nan" by John Masefield. It is being given at the Court Theatre. The acting is almost as perfect as possible, especially that of Irene Rooke in the part of Nan. Like all Masefield writes, the story, or tragedy rather, is direct and vivid, but it is almost too dismal. The dialogue is given in a broad Gloucestershire dialect, so that it is a little difficult to follow. It tells of the days when a man was hanged for stealing a sheep. It is curious how people continue to talk of the good old times. I wonder in what estimation future generations will hold Masefield. Those poems he published in the "English Review," the "Everlasting Mercy" and the "Dauber" were very thrilling. They seemed to strike a new chord in our hearts and imaginations. That is something gained, for certain of our chords were so repeatedly struck, it is a marvel how they continue to respond at all. Masefield draws human nature as it really is, and not as we like to pretend it is. The people in his play were so real and alive, we find ourselves thinking about them afterwards, regretting their cruelty and meanness, but believing that thus it was they really behaved.

The next play I saw, was an entire contrast to Masefield's tragedy, being Bernard Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion." He was a bold man to write it; one felt one was doing rather a bold thing in laughing, but how was any one to help it? I suppose the Bishops, and the clergy, can scarcely be expected to laugh—indeed they may be shocked, that this latest bit of Shavian originality may come to an untimely end. Personally I should like to see it acted every night for a month. You feel towards Shaw, as you do towards cats, you adore or you hate; it is impossible to merely tolerate either. Personally I have a vivid enthusiasm for all the feline tribe, as well as for every word written by Shaw. It so happened that when I went to see "Androcles and the Lion," the author was sitting quite near me in a box. With him were Sir James Barrie and Mr. Patrick Campbell. Well, before the play began their laughter echoed through the theatre and I would have given much to have heard Bernard Shaw describing (as he probably was doing), how he came to write this play. The whole conception of "Androcles and the Lion" is so unexpected, and so ingenious, that the audience simply gasped when they were able to stop laughing. Androcles is a Christian tailor and a friend of animals. Accompanied by his Cockney wife, we first meet him in a forest which looks like a piece of Chinese linen, and the scenery was so odd we all began to laugh as soon as the curtain went up. Mrs. Androcles is furious with her husband for becoming a Christian, and so necessitating a flight to the forest. For herself, she says, she is nothing so uncomfortable and unfashionable as a Christian, she is merely an ordinary respectable married woman. Presently a blood curdling roar is heard, and the Lion enters, a diverting pantomime animal. Androcles extracts a thorn from the Lion's foot, and in return the Lion refuses to eat Androcles when he is cast into the Roman arena.

There are perhaps two purposes in the play: one is Shaw's gospel of kindness to animals and the other is to defend the point of view of Suffragette women who go to prison and hungerstrike for the sake of a "cause" which at any rate to them seems sacred. The Roman soldiers tell the Christian prisoners not to delude themselves with the idea that they are martyrs; they are simply committing suicide. They have only, the soldiers point out, to sprinkle a little incense before the altar of Jupiter and they will at once be set free. However all the prisoners refuse "to be sensible or polite to the powers that be," and here it is that the play becomes unexpectedly solemn. Beautiful Lillah McCarthy, reviving memoirs of herself as Mercia in the "Sign of the Cross" had some fine moments as Lavinia the would-be martyr. Who but Shaw would have depicted a girl waiting to be eaten by lions still able to flirt in the most engaging way with the Roman captain of centurions. I fancy that a great and generous soul, however solemn its ultimate aims, can always spare a moment for a jest and a smile. This is just the difference between a mere fanatic and the enthusiast with a sense of proportion.

The words of Lavinia when she refuses to escape from death were akin to those of Socrates at the supreme moment of his life. As you may remember his friend Crito gives him a chance of fleeing from his unjust sentence. Socrates refuses and says—"There is a voice, which I seem to hear murmuring in my ears, like the sound of the flute in the ears of the mystic; that voice, I say, is murmuring in my ears and prevents me from hearing any other; and then his spirit still cheerful, he drank the hemlock. In this strain does Lillah McCarthy rise, as is her way, to the heights of the finest tragic acting. To any one who has been present at Bow Street Police Court, or at the Old Bailey, when the suffragette prisoners are being tried and condemned, Shaw's presentiment of the Christian prisoners seems an exact parallel. We feel the suffragettes, the perfect friendship and confidence of the Christians among each other, their entire disregard of rank and wealth, social and official position. Then again the Christian and the suffragette prisoners resemble each other in their fun, the fun of real comradeship. When they are warned that the lions are hungry, and that shortly they will supply the dinner, one prisoner says "Then I shall be the entree," "and I the fish"—"and I the piece de resistence," say others. In this great woman movement, that has arisen among us to-day, there are many enthusiasts who, if condemned to die, would go forth to meet death with glad songs on their lips.

In his prefatory note to the play Shaw says if he were asked "why he had made Androcles a Christian, he can only ask why not? St. Francis preached to the birds as to his "little brother" and St. Francis was a Christian; St. Anthony preached to the fishes, who probably understood at least as much of his sermon as a modern fashionable congregation would have done, and St. Anthony was a Christian. Depend on it, Androcles had that wot of the religious matter in him which made all religions free to him except the religion of hunting and killing that is the religion of the English country house. Shaw's championship of animals is a very real part of his philosophy, and he has been known to refuse an invitation to dinner, on the plea that he cannot make merry by dining on the dead bodies of his humbler brethren. In his note about his present play, Shaw warns the audience that the twentieth century Christian need not regard the Christianity of the early Christian martyrs as having much to do with his safe, eminently respectable Sunday profession of faith. Christians in those days were neither safe nor respectable. All movements which attack the existing state of society attract both the people who were not good enough for the world, the people for whom the world is not good enough, so that the Saint is always embarrassed by finding that the dynamite and the assassin in the thief and the libertine, make common cause with him." Finally Shaw ends by saying in his own worthy way that the authorities on the story of Androcles and on the history of the early Christian martyrs are the people who have written about them; "now that I, too, have written about them," he concludes, "I take my place as the latest authority on the subject, and ask you to respect me accordingly."

ROSAMOND.

CLUBMANS' COMMENTS.

MAN TALKS ON WOMEN'S SUBJECTS.

OUT ON STRIKE.

It certainly looks as though Club employees would this year enjoy an even longer holiday than usual. Whether or no the strike of painters and decorators has really interfered with the progress of work at Clubs closed for their autumn repairs, labour difficulties are evidently to be made an excuse for dawdling—not that the British workman, as a rule, wants any excuse for doing that; he is only too ready to take things easy. The chairman of one of the most influential of our latest West End Clubs was so fussed at the turn things appeared to be taking, that he hurried back to town post haste. However, I don't make out that he got much satisfaction by so doing. The Club in question was covered with scaffolding and hanging "cradles," but of men to use either the one or the other he found remarkably few. When even Buckingham Palace was affected by the strike, it is hardly to be expected that the Clubs would escape scot free, and for my part I shall think myself lucky to be comfortably settled in my own snug armchair in the Club smoking-room in a month's time. It will take all that, and even more, I feel sure, judging by the leisurely rate things are proceeding at present.

HOW TO MAKE THE BEST OF IT.

Meanwhile, there is nothing for it but to be as comfortable as possible in a first-rate hotel, varying the somewhat monotonous round of life at the seaside with an occasional visit to a country house. Of course, when the weather appeared to break up at the end of August many of the summer visitors promptly packed their boxes and left the seaside for other quarters. In this sudden flight they were rather ill-advised, for—granted that the transition from summer to autumn almost invariably brings with it a few days of rain and wind, very often the fine days of September that follow are among the pleasantest of the year. However, we who remain do not find ourselves by any means "desoles" at the departure of some hotel guests; in the words of a famous comic opera, "they never will be missed." Such, for instance, as the seaside girl with a shrill laugh, who at certain hours of the day made the "lounge" uninhabitable; another of the same species whose "negligee" attitude, absence of petticoats, and slit-up skirt displayed to all and singular a "limb" and ankle not by any means of surpassing beauty. There are some male specimens whose departure we have taken to quite as philosophically. Of such was an elderly gentleman who sat on all the papers one most wanted in the smoking-room, and added insult to injury by proceeding loudly to snore. Worse even than that was the specimen of seaside "nut," who lounged down to breakfast in the restaurant with cigarette in mouth and proceeded to smoke it in the intervals of his repast, quite regardless that at the table behind him were ladies unable to start the day on a good breakfast with smoke blowing into their faces all the time. The disappearance of all these, and of several others besides, we have borne with quite extraordinary fortitude.

THE WEEKLY CINDERELLA.

A very amusing interlude in hote life is, I find, the weekly Cinderella dance on Saturday nights, which attracts quite a crowd of "elegantes" of both sexes in addition to those staying in the hotel. The scene is indeed one of great, yet perfectly well-bred, gaiety. Everyone dines early in order to be quite ready for the fray by nine of the clock. Dinner, of course, takes longer than usual, because no one is admitted to the dance who has not previously paid for dinner at the hotel. We make, therefore, a long and somewhat strenuous meal, during which I have plenty of time to remark on the wonderful toilettes of the ladies. Not even at the Ritz in mid-season could one see anything more gorgeous than these trappings. Perhaps, taken as a whole, taste hereabouts may not be quite equal to that of the "Vere de Veres" who dance during the London season to the strains of Casano's orchestra. Yet for material and expensiveness nothing can beat the toilettes of the dance company at a seaside hotel, nor indeed, for the matter of that, the jewels that are worn on these occasions. It gives one furiously to think where all the money comes from that ministers to the tastes not only of the idle rich among the upper ten thousand, but also among the upper middle classes, of whom a Saturday evening dance at a fashionable seaside hotel is chiefly composed. Algernon in the *Gentleman*.

HOLFORD'S HOLIDAY.

A COMPLETE SHORT STORY.

BY E. BURROWES.

Holford tramped along the dusty highway, his worldly belongings in a rough knapsack over his shoulder. Above hung a sky of incredible blue; the hedges were full of bird music. Down in the valley a mowing-machine hummed merrily and away to the right the heather-clad moorland rose in sweeping ridges to the horizon. It was very hot, very still—an ideal summer day—and Holford drew a long breath as he paused a moment at the top of the hill.

"Get away to Nature," the doctor had told him; "take a holiday. Don't think. Do manual work if you like; eat simple country food. Give yourself a complete change both body and mind."

Well, he was doing it—literally, too. This was Nature with a vengeance. Nothing more sophisticated than bread and cheese and cider had passed his lips—unless one excepted boiled eggs and homemade bread and butter. And he actually forgot to sigh for the gastronomic delights of his pet restaurant and his housekeeper's perfect sole a la Milanese! So apparently the magic of the cure was working.

Get away to Nature!

Nothing else to be seen here anyway! Not even a house in sight: only moorland and distant hay-fields and a rippling stream. And—by Jove, yes—down in the valley a column of thin blue smoke floated lasily into the air, telling of some human habitation.

The sight somehow woke a very healthy and natural hunger in him. He glanced at his old silver watch. Nearly five o'clock, and he had lunched on bread and cheese at noon. Tea and bread and butter would be indeed welcome. He saw a narrow path descending to those splendid hay-fields beneath the shade of ancient trees. He plunged into the mossy path, found its coolness delicious after the hot, dusty road and went down—down, till quite suddenly the trees opened out the path diverged into a trim lane ending in a white gate behind which stood a farm-house with its courtyard gay with flowers rustic arches over which clambered roses of every colour while beyond there was a glimpse of substantial farm-buildings cow-houses great ricks of newly-brought-in hay, and all the rest of a farm'r treasures. Ducks quacked from a pond near by and a great peace hung over the place emphasized by the cheerful hum of the mowing-machine in the adjacent hay-field.

He pushed open the gate and went to the door of the farm-house. It was opened and he could see a wide panelled hall from which floated the faint pleasant odour of dead rose-leaves. Some nice old bits of china and brass filled the high mantelshelf; high backed chairs were ranged against the wall. The tick of a grandfather clock sounded like a solemn warning; but of other sound there was none. Not a soul came in response to his knock.

He turned away, lured by voices in the hay-field, and followed the sound. There he came on the farmer and apparently his sons, and several men working away filling the creaking wains with the fragrant hay. Clouds banking up in the west told of a change in the weather, and they were working hard to get the field finished. The farmer, an elderly grey bearded man, turned at Holford's approach and spoke abruptly.

'Now, then, my man, what is it? If you want work, here it is and plenty of it; take a pitchfork and join in. If you don't want work, get about your business; we've no room or time for idlers here."

Holford flung down his bundle and took the pitchfork.

Wasn't this, too, part of the treatment the doctor had ordered—manual labour?

"I want," he said. "some food and drink presently."

"Earn it first, then."

Holford had never before earned anything by "the sweat of his brow," but he did so on that steaming July day. He had got back to Nature with a vengeance, and when the last hay-wain creaked away into the great yard the farmer motioned him to follow.

"Now, my man, you'll be glad of a drink and some food. If you really want work I can give it to you for the next week. Ever done this job before?"

"Not exactly."

"H'm! Town-bred, eh?"

"Yes."

"Well, no matter; you've a good pair of arms, and you know how to use 'em. This way. We can give you a shake-down in one of the lofts. You'll not be too particular, I reckon?"

"Oh, I'm not particular," said Holford with a grin.

The farmer looked at him sharply.

"Gentleman—come down in the world," was his mental comment.

And that was how Holford began his entirely novel cure. He had got back to Nature. He slept in a hay loft fed sumptuously with the farm hands on bread and bacon at seven, boiled pork, beans, and potatoes at noon, washed down with cider, and excellent fare he found it. Tea and home-made bread and butter at night, with draughts of buttermilk or cider during working hours when the heat was very great.

And his old weariness—the boredom, the dyspepsia from which he had suffered, the brain-fag and headache that had driven him from his work—became things of the past.

* * * *

It was on the third day of his new work that she appeared in the hay-field bearing the big jugs of buttermilk for the men. A blue sunbonnet shaded her face from the sun—almost hid it jealously, indeed, both from the ardent heat and the eyes of men; but Holford caught a glimpse of a perfect oval, a complexion like an opening magnolia flower, and velvety brown eyes. Her face was oddly familiar to him, yet he could never have seen her before—this divinity in blue cotton who so gravely handed him a big mug of cooling buttermilk. Was she daughter or niece to the farmer? Niece, he concluded. For how was he to know of the expostulations with which her mission the hay-field had been received by the farmer's wife—the remonstrances addressed urgently to Miss Pamela not to be doing such things as was not fitting to a young lady who——.

Good Mrs. Enderby's anxious words were peremptorily stopped. Miss Pamela, it seemed, was accustomed to have her own way—and took it that day. Her own way took her that evening, when work was over and peace brooded over the farm, to the stream that rippled through the fields, clothed on either side with forget-me-nots and purple loosestrife. Creamy meadowsweet filled the cool air with its heady perfume, and sitting on a boulder was—Holford, smoking his pipe. Somehow, though his clothes were rough and shabby, it was easy to see at a glance that he was not a working man. He sprang to his feet and knocked the ashes from his pipe as she came down the narrow path.

"Don't stop smoking, please," she said. "I—I am quite used to it. What a delightful evening!"

"Yes, isn't it ripping—miss?"

The "miss" was such an obvious afterthought that she laughed. Their eyes met, and he laughed, too. There was something infectious in the gaiety of her sparkling eyes, and again he wondered why they were so familiar to him. Where on earth had he seen her before?

"I don't suppose you say 'miss' to young women as a rule, do you?" she asked.

"It depends. If I knew their surname I should naturally prefix it with 'Miss' or 'Mrs.,' as the case might be."

"And since you don't know mine you simply use the prefix? I see; it's quite simple. But—I wonder very much what you are doing here?"

"Working to earn my living."

She looked at him for a moment. The same thought as that which the farmer had harboured flashed upon her; "A gentleman—come down in the world."

"Then we've something in common, for I earn my living too—but not here unfortunately. Here I keep holiday."

She worked! At what? His eyes sought her hands—small, well-shaped, capable, but well-kept. No signs of wear and tear on them. What did they do? Typewriting? Secretarial work? Perhaps she was a governess, or a clerk in an office. He did not like the thought, somehow that she might be at the beck and call of some counter-jumper of a fellow, who——He pulled himself up short. What business was it of his, after all? And yet——.

"I'm glad we've something in common," he said. "I expect there are other things too. You are fond of the country? So am I."

"I love it! I'd live here always if I could—if I wasn't wanted elsewhere. But when my ship comes home this is just the sort of place I'd like to retire to. Old age even would have no terrors in this delectable spot. Would it?"

"No—as long as one grew old with somebody else. It's loneliness one fears as the years pass, not exactly age. Isn't it?"

"Yes," Her velvety eyes considered him for a moment. "I suppose it is. And yet don't you know that somebody wrote. He travels the fastest who travels alone? And most of us want—success."

"But there are other things that matter more," said Holford suddenly.

"If there are I haven't met them yet. I must go back; they will think I am lost. But we shall meet again."

Of course they did—every day—in the hay-fields after working hours in the cool woods near the rippling stream, with its fringe of perfume meadow-sweet and forget-me-nots. He learnt a good deal about her then. She was staying at the farm. Yes she had known the old people for years. Her name was Pamela Shaw, and she had to work hard for her living. He liked her the more for it and told her so. Her outlook on life was so gay so courageous; and as the summer days went by the word "like" turned so easily into "loved."

* * * *

Only one letter addressed to "H. Wood"—his name was Humphrey Woodford Holford so it was easy to call himself Wood—arrived at the farm but that one summoned Holford away from his holiday—and paradise. The worst of it was that she was absent when the summons came and he could not delay his departure. He astonished the farmer by his sudden going and the fact that he insisted on shaking hands with him returning the small pile of silver he had earned so that the good man's wife might buy herself a new Sunday bonnet with it and starting on then and there for the station carrying his modest bundle over his shoulder.

I shall come back one of these days he told them; "so don't forget me altogether."

As if they would! Gentleman come down in the world he might be but he was the right sort. Not afraid of work either when it came to a push.

And there was more work—of another kind—before him now. He realized it as the train whirled him away from the peace of the country to the hub of the universe, and he pulled out the letter and read it again.

Dear Holford,—I have read your play, 'Bondage,' with pleasure. I shall be glad to produce it as early as possible and shall esteem it a favour if you will call upon me at your earliest convenience. There are one or two things I should like to discuss with you—chiefly the ending of Act II., which might, I think, be sightly strengthened. I think of getting Pamela Lestrange to play lead; the part of Mary will appeal strongly to her.—Yours sincerely, George Hammersley."

Success! More than success. Fame and fortune, too, were now surely to be his at last. He had written for years, but had never achieved more than pot-boilers, with which he supplemented his earnings as a barrister with talent but no interest. To be sure, things had been better of late, and he had burned more midnight oil than was good for him; hence his doctor's prescription which he had followed out so faithfully.

But now his highest hopes were to be realized. His play—the work on which he had staked all his hopes—was accepted by the most famous actor-manager in England, and would be produced almost immediately with one of the favourite actresses of the day in the leading part.

He had thoughts important enough to oust the memory of the past fortnight from his mind, and yet—yet back came those memories. Pamela's velve y eyes, like brown wallflowers, her delicious laughter, her serious helpful words of encouragement, her admission that she, too, worked hard. He realized, too, how she had gibed at him because he maintained that there were other things in life worth having besides success.

Well, one of these days he would teach her what those others were. In the meantime—to business!

Such pleasant business it was, too. The interview with Hammersley was only one of many, and a week later he walked into the great man's sanctum at the Hippolytus Theatre to find him *tete-a-tete* with a woman of slender build. Her back was turned to Holford as he entered, but he heard her voice—a low, rippling laugh, a familiar laugh.

"Hallos, Holford! Just in time to talk things over with Miss Lestrange. You will excuse me for a moment while I speak to the stage-manager, won't you? Miss Lestrange, let me introduce Mr. Holford, the author of 'Bondage,' to you. He will, I am sure, entertain you while I attend to some business."

He went out and shut the door behind him, and Holford found himself looking at *Pamela*, holding *Pamela's* hand, responding to her amazed smile of greeting.

"You!"

"You!"

"What on earth does it mean?" said Holford. "I must be dreaming. It is not possible that you—you—"

"Are the actress? But I am. It's not credible that you are—the—the—."

"Author? But *I am*."

Pamela broke in to laughter. Holford followed suit.

"And what did you mean by working as a farm-labourer?"

"And you by waiting on us with jugs of cider?"

"I was ordered a rest cure. Mrs. Enderby was my nurse years ago. I went to her, and was cured."

"And I was ordered to get back to Nature—to rest. I came upon Enderby working in the field—asked him for a drink. He jumped to the very natural conclusion that I was a workman seeking work. I looked like one, or like a tramp, one might say—and you know the rest. I took the work, and I stayed on because—of you. Now everything is cleared up, isn't it? I wondered where I had seen your eyes and your smile before—and I know now. It was in this very theatre last year. And now—"

"Now I am to act in your play! I am so glad. A thousand congratulations to you. Mr. Hammersley is delighted with it; love the part of Mary. We will make it a huge success—you and I."

"Shake hands on that bargain," said Holford. As Pamela gave him her hand he held it. "And one of these days—soon—I shall have a better and a larger part than that of Mary for you to play. I hope you will like it."

"If it is anything like the Mary part I know I shall. And here is Mr. Hammersley. We must talk business. Mr. Hammersley, I have discovered that Mr. Holford and I are old friends. I don't think there is any fear of our falling out over the arrangement of the scene in Act II."

And to business they went.

But they had other interludes during the production of the play that was destined to bring both fame and fortune to its author. And I suppose that no one was surprised—Certainly the actor-manager was not—when, after the rapturous first night, when author and actress took call after call before the rose velvet curtain, Holford offered Pamela that better part of which he had spoken. They were whirling through the brilliantly-lighted streets in her motor-brougham. A sapphire sky hung above them, powdered with stars. They had escaped from supper parties and all the rest of it so gladly.

"And I may come and see you to-morrow," he said, as they turned into the quiet square where Pamela had a pretty flat, "and let us read the notices together. You were magnificent. But, Pamela, I shall like you in the other part better than in that of Mary."

"Why? Is it so wonderful?" she mocked.

"Not wonderful—that's not the word I should use—but to me so beautiful. It is that of my wife. Pamela, won't you? We have so much in common, and I will write for *you*, and we will win more fame and fortune together."

"And what of those other things? You know he travels fastest who travels alone.'"

"I don't believe it. I believe that he travels best and most happily 'who has love at his side.' I want that—and you. The best things in life, Pamela, will you give them to me, sweetheart?"

She turned to him. The smile he saw in her velvety brown eyes was quite sufficient answer!

And the Holfords, despite their fame, their fortune, their being sought after so much, have a delightful habit of slipping away to spend a holiday in the heart of the country, leading the simple life. Indeed, he has been known to wield a pitchfork while she waited on him with a jug of cider. That's the real sort of holiday they would tell you. And they know!

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Say "I Will."

Say "I will get rid of this Rheumatism—I will stop this terrible pain—I will be well and strong, able to work and able to enjoy life."

Then go to the nearest Chemist or Medicine Vendor and ask for a bottle of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

If a substitute is offered, say "I will have the genuine Little's Oriental Balm"

Accept no other you can't afford to trifle with inferior imitations when Rheumatic pains are racking your body and making life a feverish nightmare.

This miraculous cure is sold at Re 1 per bottle. Isn't it worth a good many times Re 1 to be free from torment without aches or pains of any kind? Remember the name—Little's Oriental Balm. It cures Rheumatism. It is the best remedy for all aches and pains. A vast multitude of sufferers have used it—have been cured. You can be cured. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors the world over.

GEORGE SAND.

THE FAMOUS FRENCH NOVELIST.

WONDERFUL ROMANCES WHICH BROKE MEN'S HEARTS.

"To love and be loved! It is happiness! It is heaven!"

So wrote Mme. Dudevant, known to all the world as "George Sand," the famous French novelist. To love and be loved. That was the creed of her life, and that was the theme of all her novels. Without beauty she lured men to her with the enchantment of her wonderful eyes. Men of genius could not resist the magic of her intellectual charm. When they became her lovers they believed it was for all time. When she abandoned them for others as she did lightly, they did not hate her, but wept bitter tears of self-pity. Then she made her books out of their tragedies.

Her first adventure in love was when she fled from her husband's house to the Bohemian quarter in Paris. She had been married when little more than a girl to a middle-class man named Dudevant, who had a small fortune. Although two children were born to them they quarrelled furiously from the first. Dudevant flirted with his own servants got drunk at nights, and behaved like a coarse rustic. She forgave him his immoralities, but could not forgive his brutality. So one day she left a letter for him in which she declared her intention of living apart from him and supporting herself by her pen.

LIKE A VAMPIRE.

All roads at that time led to Paris, and in that city of adventure young Mme. Dudevant gained a quick notoriety. She became a journalist a writer of newspaper fiction and the been companies of literary Bohemians. One of them Jules Sandeau was immediately captured by her passionate spirit and they set up house together and collaborated in literary work. She used part of his name as her own pen-name. It was from that time that she became known as "George Sand." It was then that she wrote the words at the beginning of this article—"To love and be loved! It is happiness! It is heaven!"

Yet it was not heaven for the young and delicate man who was her lover. Her jealous frenzies almost drove him mad. She was like a vampire draining his life's blood. Her emotions were so passionate her zest for life so insatiable, that she seemed to exhaust his spirit and body. She was untiring in her literary work—sometimes writing for thirteen hours a day—so that he could not keep pace with her. At night she would dress in man's clothes and plunge into the gaiety of Parisian haunt smoking innumerable cigars talking as swiftly as she could write. Then she tired of him and to console himself a little he snatched a kiss one day from a pretty serving wench. George Sand caught him in the act and sent him packing. That kiss was her excuse for breaking with a man of whom she was weary. She needed men of stronger stuff and of more romantic character to satisfy her ardent imagination.

AFTER LONG YEARS.

Years afterwards, in the editorial office of a French newspaper, a bald little man of military bearing collided in the doorway against an elderly lady with the dark complexion of a gipsy.

"I beg your pardon, madame."

"I beg yours."

Then the bald little man, whose name was Jules Sandeau, whispered to a friend in the office:—

"Who is that lady?"

"What?" was the answer. "It is you who ask that question! Why that is George Sand."

Time had changed them both beyond recognition and only in his heart did the little bald man know the ghast-face of that woman whose love had consumed him.

It was Prosper Merimee great gentleman and great novelist who succeeded poor Jules Sandeau in the affections of George Sand. But that love affair lasted for no more than a week. She found the man "an iceberg." His gravity frightened her. Having taken his heart in her hands she shivered, let it drop, and fled.

She was very lonely for a time, though she had many friends who came to chat with her, while she smoked pipes and cigars like a gipsy girl and talked of life like a great philosopher. She was hungry for more than friendship. She needed always romantic intimate soul-sharing love. Not yet had she found the man who could hold her restless, adventurous inconstant heart for more than a little while.

A FOREST HONEYMOON.

But such a man came to her. It was Alfred de Musset young aristocr at, leader of the romantic poets, the literary child of his age. She had seen in some of the *salons* of Paris the pale, handsome face, the dark, melancholy eyes of this poet who put into his verses all the wistfulness, the despair, the haunting soul-music of a time when the French intellect was questioning all things, doubting all things, searching for truths which it could not find. For a little while she was afraid of him, and shunned a closer knowledge of him. She seemed then to know that he was too fragile a thing to mate with her strange and ardent nature. This sensitive plant would quiver and fade in the warmth of her emotion. Yet he drew near to her, and came under the spell of her eyes. When she still held back from him he cried out for pity. "There are days when I could kill myself," he wrote, "I weep instead, or laugh—but I do not laugh to-day. Good-bye, George; I love you with the love of a little child."

But that "good-bye" was only the farewell before another greeting. Soon all the literary world of France knew that Alfred de Musset and George Sand were living together.

For a time they were happy in a Bohemian way. This woman, who often dressed in men's clothes and smoked Turkish tobacco, this poet who had been a haunter of night *cafes*, became like two children as they spent their honeymoon in the forest of Fontainebleau and then returned to Paris to entertain their comrades. Life at that time was full of laughter for them. They played practical jokes with their friends. The simplest things seemed full of merriment. Alfred de Musset had a poet's eye which saw the loveliness of Nature, and the poet's heart which responded to every impression. "Every day," wrote George Sand at this time, "the beautiful things of life that I used to admire shine for me more brilliantly."

Then, one day, deciding to go on a wander-journey away from Paris, they spun a coin as to whether they should travel to Rome or Venice. The coin stopped in favour of Venice, and Fate played them an evil trick. For at Venice tragedy was waiting for them, and in this city of romantic beauty, their love was broken.

INFATUATED BY PAGELLO.

Alfred de Musset left George Sand at her work, and wandered alone into the evil haunts of Venice, consorting with dancing girls, drinking too much wine in low taverns. Yet when he fell ill, when he raved and shouted in delirium tremens, she nursed him tenderly, bravely, and patiently. So far the blame is upon the poet's shoulders. But the end of this episode is George Sand's disgrace. One day Alfred awakened out of his delirium and saw a strange man in the room. It was an Italian doctor—Pagello—who had been called in to attend to him. But he was attending to George Sand.

The sick man saw these two kissing each other near his bedside, unaware that this burning eyes were fixed upon them.

When the doctor had gone, Alfred de Musset accused the woman, and she lied to him. One day, a little later, he had clear proof of her guilty relations with the Italian, and stormed at her in an hysterical passion. She accused him of being a madman, and threatened to have him locked up in a lunatic asylum, and ran out of the house as though to carry out her threat.

"I followed as fast as I could," wrote de Musset, describing this extraordinary scene. "Reaching the Grand Canal she jumped into a gondola, calling to the gondolier to go to the Lido; but I had leapt into the gondola, too, by her side, and we set off together.

"She did not open her mouth all the time we were on the water. Disembarking at the Lido, she again began to run, leaping from tomb to tomb in the Jewish cemetery. I followed, leaping as she did. At last she sat down exhausted on a tombstone, and began to cry in rage and annoyance."

Then, as her lover stood before her, demanding the truth, she confessed that she was madly infatuated with the young doctor and could not live without him.

ALFRED DE MUSSET'S ROMANCE.

A few weeks later Alfred de Musset stole away from Venice to Geneva, whence he sent broken-hearted letters to the woman who had betrayed him. They were strange, pitiful letters, not rebuking her, but hoping for her happiness and cherishing the memory of their love.

George Sand ruined her new lover, Pagello, and then deserted him, too. He broke up his practice in Venice, joined her in Paris, and was miserable among her friends. Soon she discovered that even an Italian may be "commonplace," and, having made this discovery gave him clearly to understand that he had better get back to his native land and to his professional life. He went, a sadder and a wiser man, yet not with any anger in his heart. It was strange that none of George Sand's lovers harboured any rage against her for her inconstancy. While her love had lasted it had been wonderful. Afterwards it was a strange and haunting dream.

For a little while George Sand resumed her relations with Alfred de Musset. But it was only a patched-up truce. Their idyll was at an end. Afterwards, when they went different ways again, the poet sank into the depths of demoralized life. He became a debauchee and drunkard, though still with strange visions of beauty in his decadence. Then peace came to him with death, and George Sand's most bitter moment was when she was denied admittance to the chamber where he lay tossing in his fever. His relatives believed that she was the cause of his ruin and of that fever-stricken journey to the gates of death. They could not pardon her.

THE DREAM MUSICIAN.

She wept many tears—and consoled herself in the usual way. She took a new lover, and made a book about her old one. All her adventures of love gave her new "copy" for her novels. She cherished even her tears so that she might make her readers weep. Each heart she broke, became a new plot by which she tried to prove the joy of free love, even though it ends in anguish. Out of the facts of her own life she made her fiction.

After the idyll with Alfred de Musset she had several love affairs, but they were only passing episodes. Then one day she met the man who was her last and longest lover. It was Chopin, the dream musician, whose melodies seemed to come throbbing from the realm of supernatural harmony.

One evening he sat at his piano playing a lamentation for a woman he loved. George Sand stood beside him, leaning over him, with her eyes fixed upon his pale and beautiful face. Suddenly he looked up and met her gaze. Without a word she bent down and kissed him on the lips.

That kiss was the beginning of an eight years' contract. For eight years they lived together in comradeship, and at least it may be said of George Sand that she did not drag down the genius of this great musician, but nursed him when he was ill, gave him peace and quietude, so that he might be alone with his inspiration, and cheered him with her laughter when, at times, he awakened strange ghosts with his music, so that he was frightened by the phantoms of his own imagination.

HER TRAFFIC IN SOULS.

They quarrelled at last. It was inevitable. George Sand wearied of Chopin as she had wearied of Alfred de Musset and many others.

When they parted she was too old for amorous adventures, and settled down as a "grande dame" in a respectable way of life. But her memory was haunted with her love affairs, and her thoughts wandered about their tombs. Chopin was put into a book like all her lovers, and she drew upon the emotions of her own heart for her innumerable novels.

It was another great musician—Liszt—who summed up the character of this extraordinary woman in the most remarkable words.

"Madame Sand," he wrote, "caught her butterfly and tamed it in her box by giving it grass and flowers—this was the love period. Then she stuck a pin into it when it struggled—this was the *drame*, and it always came from her. Afterwards she vivisected it, stuffed it, and added it to her collection of heroes for novels."

It was out of this traffic of souls that George Sand made her fame as one of the most wonderful writers of which France can boast.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"THE MAN OF PLEASURE":—By Ralph Nevill (Chatto Windus). The Regency appears to have been the golden age of the intentional Eccentric, also of a type of Bounder. Mr. Nevill here chronicles the doings of many of these kinds during the Regency period, and at a later one in touch with the present generation. The book is curious reading, and shows to what heights of reckless extravagance a certain class will go for the sake of notriety. Many of these wild pranks are flavoured with so much wit that we can but excuse the perpetrators of what otherwise might rank as stupid jokes and swindles. There can be no doubt that the tradesman has only too frequently paid in hard cash for the joke that has enlivened a supper party or club-room. For example, Mr. Nevill quotes the following:—

"A despairing creditor (of a certain colonel) once wrote:—'Sir,—Your account has been standing for two years. I must have it settled immediately.' To which came the reply—'Sir,—Things usually to settle by standing. I regret that my account is an exception. If it has been standing too long, suppose you let it run a little while?'"

The author narrates of this same Colonel that just before the finish of a supper and ball, for which he had made himself responsible, he slunk away, leaving the landlord in the lurch. The landlord asked in despair, "Then, is he gone?" "Yes," said the Colonel's friends, "He was always good in retreats." "But surely, he has left Vowell (apparently the Colonel's man) to settle the score?" "Not only one Vowell," was the reply, "but three of them, I O U."

There is here also a funny story given of a pair of twin-brothers, one of whom made the agreement to be shaved when he desired, by a barber for a fixed yearly payment. The barber was vastly surprised when (as he thought) the gentleman came twice a day to be shaved, each time with a very full-growth of whisker. The solution came accidentally, when he discovered that he had been unknowingly shaving the two men for the one fee!

The definition of a gentleman in the Regency period was thus given by a waiter in evidence at a police court:—

"You say the defendant is no gentleman," said the counsel, "What makes you think so?" "Cause, sir, he gives me sixpence and always says 'Thank you' when I hand him a mutton chop, or even a piece of bread. Now a real gentleman never does this; he hollers out, 'Here, Bill, get me a mutton chop or I'll throw this pepper-box at your head,' but he always gives me half-a-crown. You can't deceive me with a gentleman, your Worship, 'cause why? I have associated with too many of them in my coffee-room and on the race-course."

Of anecdotes of George Hanger and his brother, Lord Coleraine, the older house of memoirs are full. Mr. Nevill reproduces one which is not so well known:

Lord Coleraine, familiarly known as Blue Hanger, from the colour of his clothes, was noted as one of the best-dressed men in Town. He had lived much in France, where the etiquette of the theatre was more formal than in England.

A gentleman having entered the box where Blue Hanger was seated—the gentleman wearing riding boots—Hanger said, "Pray make no apology." "Apology, sir? Apology for what?" "For not bringing in your horse"—pointing down at his boots. "Perhaps it is lucky for you, sir," said the stranger, "that I did not bring my horsewhip, but I have a remedy at hand, and will pull your nose for your impertinence."

Some other gentlemen in the box then interfered; an exchange of cards took place, and both parties left the theatre.

Blue Hanger went immediately to his brother George at Brooks and having stated the particulars, begged his assistance to get him out of the scrape, "which," he said, "may end in bloodshed. "I acknowledge," he continued, "that I was the first aggressor, but it was too bad to threaten to pull my nose. What had I better do?"

"Soap it well, replied George, "and then it will easily slip through his fingers!"

After dealing in a desultory way with the phases of life of the pleasure-seeker of an earlier date, Mr. Nevill brings us to one that the elders of the present generation will remember—the seventies and eighties of last century. There are memories of the music hall stars, when music halls were distinctly different from what they now are. The old "free and easy type, with a chairman, had scarcely passed away, when George Leybourne and the great Mac Dermott were the idols of a certain section of the public. Many readers will remember the glorification of champagne by the songs "Champagne Charlie," and its sequel, "Moet and Chandon." From the way in which they were sung by every street boy, a foreigner might have thought that such expensive tipple was the national drink of England. We may extract what Mr. Nevill says about George Leybourne.

Chief amongst "Lion Comiques" was the late George Leybourne, who, in 1867, created a regular furore with "Champagne Charlie." This he sang dressed as a swell, with the long whiskers known as Piccadilly Weepers. Every night he arrived at the "halls," at which he sang, in a yellow coach drawn by four greys, and occasionally he was to be seen in this equipage in the day time. As he passed through the West End in his four-in-hand dressed in a gorgeous fur coat and smoking a huge cigar, Leybourne attracted great attention, with the result that 'Champagne Charlie' was sung, hummed, an whistled all over the town. Many people—but not the singer, who was also the composer—made a great deal of money out of it. In all probability the song did something to increase the popularity of champagne, which in those days could be procured at a comparatively moderate price.

A sequel to "Champagne Charlie" was "Moet and Chandon," also composed by George Leybourne, and sung by him dressed in a wonderful frogged blue coat edged with fur. There is no reason for thinking that the singer was subsidised by the famous firm of wine growers.

Later on Leybourne abandoned the praises of Sparkling wine, and like so many of his contemporaries on the old music hall stage, turned his attention to songs about love.

He died a comparatively young man, I saw him now, a sick man, but still imbued with the spirit of life, singing in his catching way "Ting, ting, that's how the bell goes!" Alas, a sad toned bell was soon to toll for him.

Mr. Nevill is in error in saying "Champagne Charlie" was composed by Leybourne. He claimed to have written the words, but the music was by Alfred Lee.

There is a passing mention of the lady whose dancing fascinated the whole country—Miss Kate Vaughan—as well as a tribute to the talents of Miss Nellie Farren, both of the Gaiety Theatre, and famous in the burlesques written by Mr. H. J. Byron, witty burlesques which London flocked to see as they do to the feebler musical comedies of the present time.

Mr. Nevill gives us glimpses of the Argyll Rooms and of Cremorne, both of which, from being places of very innocent amusement got to be of a very rowdy character until the passing of the Early Closing Act, which, the author tells us, sealed the fate of both. There is also mention made of the joyous Derby Day of the sixties and seventies, when London—high and low—for the time being lost its senses.

"SCIENCE PROGRESS":—The October number of this which is now under the Editorship of Sir Ronald Ross, K. C. B., F. R. S., begins with a leading article calling attention to the facts that science has now become the premier industry of the world and that its business affairs require attention. The next article is a very important one on "The Sanitary Awakening of India," by Sir Charles Pardey Lukis, K.C.S.I., Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, and may be considered to be almost an official pronouncement upon that much debated subject. Sir Oliver Lodge discusses the elemental nature of radium. There is a mathematical article on the movements of areoplanes; and a long analysis of the question of geological time by Mr. Shelton. Dr. Mott gives a profusely illustrated and very interesting article on "Nature and Nurture in Mental Development;" and there are technical studies on the Piltdown Skull, Heredity, Corrosion, Dark Ground Illumination and Optical Activity. Sir Hary Johnston discusses his method of international spelling for geographical and other purposes, and the Editor makes a curious suggestion that English spelling may be reformed by the introduction of the acute accent without any other change. There are a number of reviews, especially a strong one rebutting an attack upon Darwinism, and a note upon the International Congress of Medicine. Another important note discusses the international distribution of the Nobel Prizes during the last twelve years and shows that, judged upon an equal proportion of population, Britain holds only the ninth place among the fourteen nations which have obtained prizes, while the United States holds the thirteenth place. We have taken only six prizes out of the fifty-six given.

"THE FOUR-HORNED ALTAR":—By F. A. Spencer. The author of this enthralling romance has spent many years in close touch with native life in India, and this, together with his deep knowledge of Indian history, has enabled him to offer the reading public an Indian Story with an entirely new setting. "The Four-Horned Altar" is a purely native romance woven about that little touched period when Sivaji was occupied in laying the foundations of the Maratha Empire. The succession of pictures of native life in that day are truthfully and vividly sketched by a pen that writes with sure knowledge of its subject, and that has the power to create a stirring and romantic tale about so remote and little known a period in the history of Hindustan.

"WIRELESS WORLD":—The September issue of this journal contains a well-assorted and well-illustrated variety of articles and news. The account of the part played by wireless telegraphy in the recent naval manoeuvres should attract considerable attention, whilst the subject is still fresh in the public memory. Professor A. Korn describes his process of transmitting photographs and drawings by wireless telegraphy. Following so closely upon the address of the President of the Institute of Journalist, this article shows that science and invention follow closely in the wake of prophesy. The St. Kilda station is described, and an article on Steam Trawlers and their work gives an account of some highly successful wireless trials. In addition to the large amount of useful information, mention should be made of the liberal space which is allotted in this number of the "Wireless World" to articles of interest to amateurs and to the solution of other people's difficulties. The practical assistance which the layman can obtain from this section should prove of immense value.

"THE DEVIL'S GARDEN":—By W. B. Maxwell (Hutchinson). To be tragic is a gift granted to very few. Tragedy calls for largeness of vision, depth of conception, dignity of style. Tragic is the sombre grandeur of Mr. Hardy's "Jude' tragic the march of circumstance in "Adam Bede." Mr. Maxwell's new story (which in its country setting remind one of both these) aims at tragedy, but produces the effect of a tract. The chatty method which is so happily used by Mr. Maxwell in a fairytale (e.g., "Vivien") or an intimate study of a waster-like "In Cotton Wool," fails to impress gloomy truths upon us. It sets us wondering all the more why he should want to tell us such an ugly story as this.

There can only be one answer to our wonderment. Mr. Maxwell is sincere always. He has been struck by the pitiful aspect of humanity struggling between Beauty and the Beast, and he has done his best to show how it strikes him. The result is not pleasing; but then he cannot have supposed it would be. It is not a wine-cup but a medicine-glass which he offers us; and (since the treatment is not really tragic) we feel that the medicine is not doing us good.

The Hampshire village postmaster who becomes a prosperous farmer upon the price of a shameful bargain and then finds that he is under the lash of the very weakness which he has so hated and despised in another, never quite thrills us with reality. His conversion leaves us cold: the Baptists whom he joins are so very uninspiring. His wife and the young girl who casts the spell over him are equally indistinct and difficult to believe in. The book is an honest but not a successful effort. Serious preaching lies outside Mr. Maxwell's line.

"THE REGENT":—By Arnold Bennett. (Methuen.) "The Card" was a good joke. "The Regent" is only middling. Mr. Machin of the Five Towns loses a good deal of his personality in this fresh instalment of his epic. Indeed, it is often hard to distinguish between him and his creator. The hands may be the hands of Machin; but the voice is the voice of Arnold Bennett.

If this were to be treated as a novel (it is so classed in the long catalogue of the author's works on the fly-leaf) it would have to be said that fundamentally Machin is untrue. "Hardheaded business men" from the Midlands are not introspective; they do not act to themselves as Machin is always doing. If they did they would not be "hard-headed business men."

Nor does Machin's acceptance of a "precious" poetical play for his new London theatre, the "Regent" seem even possible. As for the play's transformation from a failure into a success by the appearance in it of a wild-cat Suffragette that is so monstrously absurd as to make one feel insulted. The result might have been to fill the theatre once, but, after that once, there would have been little left of it.

Mr. Bennett, however, would probably retort to any serious analysis that the tale is fantastic; we are quite willing to treat it as such and to say that it provides an hour or two's excellent fooling. Our only complaint is that its facetiousness is sometimes forced its wit a little weary, its plot on the perfunctory side. It would be a mistake to put too much polish on a joke which must be told light-heartedly without any sense of effort. But the teller should never let the hearer suspect that he is tired of it himself.

Anyone who knows about the world of the theatre in London will be amused by the sketches of well-known people thinly disguised (as for instance, "Sir Gerald Pompey, who on the stage looked more like a gentleman than any gentleman ought to look but in the Street might be mistaken for an actor"). It is by touches like this that Mr. Bennett keeps the pot a-boiling till the end.

"LUTTERWORTH":—THE STORY OF JOHN WYCLIFFE'S TOWN. By A. H. Dyson (Messrs Methuen). The author tells the story of the Little Leicestershire town which has become world-famous through its association with the great reformer, John Wycliffe. But the book is by no means restricted to Wycliffe. It records the growth and development from Roman times of a typical English market town, and contains much of interst to the antiquary and student of Old English life.

"BEES IN AMBER":—By Mr. John Oxenham (Messrs. Methuen). The author, whose sensational novels are known to everyone, has written this little book of verse, and, in his apology, writes.—"Most writers find at times some thought buzzing in their brains and refusing to be satisfied with the sober dress of prose. For their own satisfaction and relief, if they be not fools, they endeavour to garb it more to its liking, and so find peace. Or to vary the metaphor—they pluck the Bee out of their Bonnet, and pop it into such amber as they happen to have about them and so put an end to its buzzing. This little collection of verse represents my Bonnet-Bees of the last twelve years."

"CHANCE":—By Joseph Conrad (Messrs Methuen). In this romance, which Mr. Conrad unfolds in his fascinating and curious way, partly by monologue, partly by narrative, we find the author of "Lord Jim" again revealing one of those strange cases of human passion and disaster which he alone of living writers can present. The sea is in the book, but it is not entirely a book of the sea.

"THE GOLDEN BARRIER":—By Agnes and Egerton Castle (Messrs Methuen). The main theme of this romance is the situation created by the marriage—a marriage of love—of a comparatively poor man to a wealthy heiress, a girl of refined and generous instincts, but who loves to use the power the fortune gives her to play the Lady Maecenas to a crowd of impecunious flatterers, fortune-hunters, and unrecognised geniuses.

"THE WAY HOME":—By the Author of THE WILD OLIVE (Messrs Methuen). This book is the story, minutely and understandingly told, of a sinner, his life and his death. He is an ordinary man and no hero, and the final issue raised concerns the right of one who has persistently disregarded religion during his strength in accepting its consolations when his end is near, a question of interest to everyone. The book, however, is not a tract, but a very real novel, and it will not disappoint those who have read 'The Wild Olive" and "The Street Called Straight".

MORGAN HELPED THEM OUT.

Every banking house has little speculations at one time or another. No public record exists to show that the J. P. Morgan house suffered in this respect, but that is because the banker insisted on handling these cases in his own way. To such cases are recalled by a vetern in Wall Street. In one, the culprit, a married man, admitted that he was some £700 short when the head of the house called him into his office. It had gone in speculation, he said. He admitted that his salary was ample for his needs.

Mr. Morgan advised him to go home and tell his wife about it, and see him in the morning. In the morning he handed him the amount he was short, after the clerk had said he had told his wife everything.

"Put that where you took the money from," he ordered. "It is a loan from me; I expect you to pay it back. None of the others know anything about it. Let's see if you can't be a man."

Later the clerk returned the money to him, with a stammered expression of thanks.

"Humph!" said the banker. "It was a bit harder saving than losing it, wasn't it? Well, now, take it home and give it to your wife. I guess she saved more of it than you did."

The other clerk, unmarried, became involved through associating with too lively a group. Like the others he was advanced the amount of his shortage, and, like the other, repaid it. Not long afterwards Mr. Morgan called him into his office and gave him three months' notice.

"But, Mr. Morgan," he protested, "I'm all right; I haven't taken a dollar of your money since you gave me another chance."

"I know it," said Morgan, "but it won't be long before you will. You're travelling with your old clique again."

POINTS OF VIEW.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

WHOM?

"Of all the people you have met this summer, whom would you care to meet again, and why?" asks the "Boston Congregationalist."

THE NICEST PEOPLE.

"Leaving out suburban areas—where, I believe, cliques are not unknown—any theory to the effect that nicer residents are to be found in one part of the British Isles than another is simply ridiculous," says the "World."

PERSONALISE YOUR CARDS.

"Personalise your picture post-cards. Sit down by the roadside and visualise the recipient and put an intimate touch upon the card which will do something to take the two-for-five cents feeling off it," says the "Boston Congregationalist."

INCONVENIENT FISH BONES.

"The one drawback for the gourmet in eating sole is in these small side bones. I am starting a company which is going to run a fish farm for the breeding of sole which haven't any of these side bones.

"What your Luther Burbank has done for flowers and fruit Martin Fabey is going to do for fish—for soles, to begin with, and then for other fish whose bones are inconvenient."

Such is the plan as outlined by the inventor in Grant Richards' novel, "Valentine." The profits on the scheme he proposes to devote to "a night school and a day school, a regular institution for teaching punctuation to sign painters."

A LION'S ROAR.

"There is no grander sound in nature than the roaring of a troop of lions," writes Mr. Roosevelt in "Scribner's." "The old male begins and the others chime in at first with low moans that grow louder and louder until the full-lunged roaring can literally be heard for miles; then the roars gradually die away into gasping grunts. The volume of sound is extraordinary."

FLODDEN AND BANNOCKBURN.

"Scotland will be rejoicing over the 600th anniversary of Bannockburn next mid-summer. To-day, September 9," says the "Times," "she remembers, after the lapse of four centuries, a defeat that did not bring disgrace—Flodden (September 9, 1513)."

LEAKAGE OF BUSINESS NEWS.

"A London clergyman has discovered that no fewer than one hundred of the clerks employed by one firm are in the clutches of money-lenders," says the "Pall Mall." "It suggests pitiful reflections as to the extent to which the rewards of industry are swallowed up by a merciless extortion. But it invites reflection also, as to the leakage of business information through employees who are thus at the mercy of an unscrupulous class. We understand that some people have found that if their bank balance falls unusually low, they are promptly in receipt of a money-lender's circular. There seems no end, in this case, to the tricks of the trade."

THREE MEN WHO CAUGHT ON.

Three men who caught on at the Northfield Conference this year—organised by Moody's son—were mentioned with enthusiasm by a caller on the editor of the "Boston Congregationalist."

"This callar could not speak too enthusiastically of Rev. John A. Hutton, of Glasgow. For Mr. Hutton is a remarkable scholar and thinker, and the philosophy of Christian living and the theology of the New Testament find in him a worthy exponent. The five hundred ministers who heard him from day to day at Northfield felt his sincerity and profited by his rare spiritual insight. Northfield has evidently revealed the Scotch brother to the churches in Great Britain, for he is only just coming to be recognised there as one of the leaders of Christian thought. He and Rev. J. D. Jones, of Bournemouth, and Dan Crawford, of Africa, are the trio of Englishmen who have captured the Northfield audiences this summer."

BULGARIAN RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

"Bulgaria is the only country of the Balkans that gives complete religious liberty." says Rev. L. D. Woodruff, of the American Mission in Bulgaria. "It is given in the Constitution, and it is given in practice. Our own work has never been other than encouraged," he tells the "Christian World." "In Bulgaria the Turkish population is steadily increasing, the Moslems refusing to live under Servian and Greek rule. The Turkish Mufti, the Jewish Chief Rabbi, and the Armenian High Priest in Bulgaria each receives a monthly salary from the Government. No Jew, or Turk, if he enters a Bulgarian school, is compelled to take the religious training. He is completely protected by what you call a 'conscience clause.

"The Bulgarian Church is an independent Church, free from the Greek Patriarchate, but that is a deadly offence from the Patriarch's point of view. In all the Bulgarian churches that fell within the Greek territory the Bulgarian priests have been expelled and Greeks priests substituted. Instead of the old Slavic, the language used in the services, Greeks is substituted. The Bulgarians are made to feel that they are a barbaric and heretical race.

"About five years ago the Bible was translated into modern Greek in Greece. The Church and the Government at once prohibited the use of the new translation. As the people cannot read the old Greek, the Greeks are really without the Bible."

SOMETHING NEW.

PANAMA'S LAST BARRIER.

The last barrier at the Pacific end of the Panama Canal was destroyed by dynamite on Sunday, August 31, and on the Tuesday dredgers began to remove the last barrier at the Atlantic end.

"We regret that Sunday was chosen for the operation," says the "Guardian," "though we allow that the day might have been worse spent, and otherwise can have nothing but congratulations on the success now almost assured, and nearly in sight, of one of the greatest engineering feats on record.

"Among those who watched the explosion, to such beneficent purpose, of a charge of forty-five thousand pounds of dynamite were the officers of H. M. S. "New Zealand," as one is not sorry to note."

HYDROPHOBIA GERM FOUND.

Dr. Hidayo Noguchi, a Japanese research worker at the Rockefeller Institute, is said to have discovered and cultivated the germ of hydrophobia, thus solving a problem which has baffled medical science for thirty years.

"It is added," says the Central News New York correspondent, "that, contrary to general supposition, the germ is not bacterial in character."

NEW MOTOR FUEL.

The Petrol Substitutes Joint Committee, appointed to find an efficient substitute for dear petrol, has discovered a process which, it is claimed, will produce 40,000,000 gallons of British motor spirit annually without in any way depleting the country's mineral resources. It is expected that this process will revolutionise the motor-spirit industry and render Great Britain partly independent of foreign supplies.

The importance of such a discovery can hardly be overestimated, as the chief trouble of the motor industry to-day is the exorbitant price charged for petrol—at present.

The Joint Committee have tested a substitute which involves the utilisation of a by-product hitherto unsuitable for motor fuel.

The spirit will be sold to the consumer at not more than 1s. 2d. a gallon, probably less, and will be equal to the best quality petrol.

DRESSES OF THE DRAMA.

LOVELY GOWNS AT THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS.

The great feature of the premieres of the mail week has been the charming dresses, which will delight the hearts of many women. In "The Adored One," Sir J. M. Barrie's new play at the Duke of York's Theatre, in Act I. Mrs. Patrick Campbell wears a lovely evening gown of ciel bleu taffeta, the skirt of which is supplemented with a tunic cut on the bias from left to right, almost reaching the hem, while it is slit up to the waist and the corners weighted with old-fashioned bead tassels in which the pre-dominating colours are bright yellow, mauve, pale green, currant red, purple, and sapphire blue. The border of this bead work weights the hem of the tunic, while great sprays of the same are applique all over it.

The bodice is fashioned of the same bead embroidered taffeta, with sleeves of filmy white "fretwork" lace, supplemented with a cape of the same falling below the waist at the back. Narrow bretelles of taffeta with a picot edge likewise adorn the corsage, while a butterfly bow of the silk is poised in front at the waist.

For Act II. the same artist has chosen a charming afternoon toilette of pewter-grey crepe de Chine powdered with small flower-heads in a medley of Nattier blue, purple, and cherry-red tones, and encircled with green leaves. The skirt wraps over in front, and is rounded off near the hem to reveal an underdress of plain pewter-grey crepe de Chine. A broad folded belt of "old blue" ribbed velvet encircles the waist, while the bodice is open to show a crossover vest of fine creamy net, little lace undersleeves augmenting the scheme. The toilette is completed with a coatee of plain grey crepe de Chine gathered into a yoke across the front which, however, is concealed under the square collar of printed crepe de Chine. The coat is like-wise provided with a short basque edged with very narrow thick grey silk fringe, which in front is caught up at the corners under a button covered with "old blue" velvet just above the folded belt of the same material.

Miss Helen Haye's gown in Act II. is of pale water-green crepe de Chine with a draped peg-top skrit, supplemented with a long leaf-pointed train. The crossover bodice is softened at the decolletage with a hem of green chiffon, while the material is drawn in soft folds round the waist to form a ceinture. The long sleeves, which are wide to the elbow, from thence following the line of the arm to the wrist, and brought well down over the hands, are likewise a striking feature of this graceful toilette. A charming little hat of mole-grey Tagal straw is worn with this gown, trimmed with a great feather mount of the same subdued colour placed at the back of the crown, some of the fronds of which droop over towards the front. A twist of narrow moire ribbon occurs midway round the crown, and is tied in a prim little bow at the back. The hat is completed with a long veil of fine mole-grey net.

AT THE LYRIC THEATRE.

At the Lyric Theatre, in "Love and Laughter," the dresses are also very beautiful and varied. For Miss d'Alroy four beautiful toilettes have been designed, which include a wedding dress of draped white charmeuse, worn in Act III. The drapery is caught on one side into a huge bunch of orange blossoms and buds, and is bordered with a band of diamonds and pearls, while over the gown falls a kind of coat of the finest lace edged with pearls and diamonds, and hung with pearl and diamond tassels. This depends in a leaf-point at the back over the magnificent train of cloth of silver, which is embroidered with wreaths of diamond foliage and hemmed all round with ermine. A great sheaf of lilies is carried in lieu of a bouquet, while a tulle veil and a wreath of orange blossom and buds complete the scheme.

Hyacinth-pink charmeuse flounced with lace, each flounce being bordered with a frayed-out ruche of the charmeuse, provides another lovely gown for the same artist. This is made in the new "three-decker" fashion, the lace being in cream and white combined, while there is a soft white tulle and lace vest and a great blush rose is tucked into the folds of the corsage. A sash of wide white moire ribbon, worked with floral pattern in pink and mauve beads, is crossed in front and knotted loosely over the back of the tunic.

A third gown worn by Miss d'Alroy is of soft Nattier blue brocaded crape, with a wide sash lightly embroidered; while yet another toilette worn by her in the first act, which is even more striking, is the magnificent gipsy dress in bronze satin, with a deep embroidered flounce in shades of green, brown, grey, red, and purple, and edged with a fringe of brown wooden beads. Beneath that is a bright green and gold fringe, and a crystal and red embroidery with a hem of rough brown sponge cloth, supplemented with a vivid red and green border. The little bolero is of embroidery, and the belt of brightly coloured wooden beads, with the same vivid beads forming the tassels. Chains of red amber depend from the belt, while the sash is in crepuscule clue satin fringed with tassels, and the headdress is ornamented with a golden pheasant's plume

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MEN WHO DRAW FUNNY PICTURES.

MR. LAWSON WOOD, THE COMIC ARTIST.

"If I didn't have to earn my living as a humorous artist, I should do nothing but serious work."

That was the startling confession of Mr. Lawson Wood to a representative.

"Why I am an artist is because I was born one. You can't keep a duck from water, can you? And you can't make an artist by sending a man to an art school. I'm an artist in the third generation of my family, and I think there will be a fourth, for my little daughter of six draws very well in her childish way. I began drawing as soon as I could hold a pencil, and elephants were my favourite subjects. Then my people went to live in the country when I was quite small, and I spent my time sketching the animals. We lived near Aldershot, and it was in that way I got my love for soldiers and soldiering. Indeed, I nearly enlisted, intending to work my way up from the ranks, as my people could not afford to send me to train at Sandhurst.

"In my craze for soldiering I used to talk to the Tommies whenever I got the chance. One day I entered into conversation with a sentry on duty. After we had talked for about half an hour or more, he suddenly looked at me and said, 'You know, I don't think I ought to be talking to you.' He turned into the sentry-box, took down the regulations which were hanging up, looked at them carefully, hung them up again, and said, 'No, I oughtn't to be talking to you.' Our conversation stopped abruptly.

"I'VE CAUGHT A BLOATER!"

"Some little time before this I was the hero of an episode which possibly may sound as if it were manufactured, but it was really true, and my mother often laughs at it even to this day. I was very fond of fishing, and I used to spend all my available time at a trout stream near our house. I never caught anything but trout, and, as a matter of fact, except cooked, I had never seen any other fish. One day, however, I hooked a perch. The blue lines on it puzzled me for a moment, then I made up my mind what the fish was. Without waiting to take it off the hook, I rushed up to the house, and as soon as I saw my mother I shouted, Mother, mother, look! I've caught a bloater!

"Why I have never made a sketch of the incident I don't know. I suppose I shall one of these days.

"I had another amusing incident in connection with fishing in later days. I once went for a holiday on a fishing smack to Spain. While anchored in a little harbour, I went fishing from the deck, and caught a splendid eel. The captain was delighted, and decided to have it cooked for dinner that evening To celebrate the occasion he invited the mate to dine with us. When the fish was handed to him he shook his head. 'No,' he said, 'I don't hold with eating snakes, and I'm not going to.'

ON THE CAB OF AN ENGINE.

"The way I gave up the idea of soldiering and took to drawing was curious. Mr. Arthur C. Pearson, who had just started in the publishing business, took a house in the village in which I lived. One day some friends of mine who knew him showed him several of my drawings, and he said that if I would get some training at a school of art he would take me on his staff. I therefore started drawing, and spent twelve months altogether at various schools, altough the time had to be spread over two years for financial reasons. Mr. Pearson kept his word, and I was with him for six years.

"I had a heap of what I regarded as drudgery work to do, and things that didn't interest me at all. One or two of them, however, were enlivened with some touches of humour. I had to do the illustrations for a series of articles called 'The World Through Other Eyes', which appeared in the 'Royal Magazine.' For one of these articles I was sent to Manchester and back on the cab of the engine one day. I had to record, as best I could, the impressions of scenery and other things which the engine-driver gets through the little hole in his cab. Knowing that the journey would be dirty, I naturally put on my oldest clothes. When I got to Manchester I was hungry, and I went into the railway refreshment-room. I noticed that the people stared a good deal at me, but I paid little attention to them, for I wanted my meal badly, and I had to hurry to go back on the next train out. When I returned to London, I noticed that the people stared more, and the interest I created on the underground railway as I went home was such as I had never experienced before. When I reached home I found I had omitted to put my latchkey in my pocket, so I rang the bell. The maid opened the door, and as I went into the hall she caught me by the arm, and cried, 'You've come to the wrong house.'

"For the moment I thought the girl had taken leave of her senses. 'What on earth do you mean?' I asked her.

"The maid's frightened exclamation and my reply brought my wife, who was upstairs, into the hall.

"Good gracious!' she cried. What, have you been doing to yourself?"

"In amazement, I asked her what she meant.

"'Well, if I hadn't known your voice I shouldn't have recognized you,' she replied.

"I went to the looking-glass to find out what had happened to alter my appearance. My face was plastered with black until I looked like a Christy Minstrel, and my eyes glittered evilly through the grime. I was the most appalling object you can imagine. It took me days before I got all the grit and dirt off my face.

"Another of my experiences the same time was going down in a coal-mine. As I am over six feet in height and I had to walk five miles in a stooping position, and occasionally bumped my head against the top of the working, I did not like it. I did, however, like going up in a balloon, an experience I found so delightful that I have wanted to own one ever since. Yet another time I went down in to the sea in a diving-dress. That was an experience which was by no means pleasant. When I was ready to descend the professional diver who was to accompany me told me that, when I got to the bottom of the ladder, I was to wait for him. It was quite a superfluous order. When I got to the bottom my surroundings were so unusual that I had to cling to the ladder, for I felt as if my legs wanted to float away with me in spite of the heavy weights in my boots. Indeed, I had as much difficulty in keeping myself upright as the man in the street who has been drinking more than is good for him.

"When the professional diver arrived he took my hand and we started exploring. Presently my nose began to itch and I wanted to scratch it. Quite forgetting that I had an enormous helmet over my head, I brought my hand up to my nose, and was quite startled to find that I was scratching the pane of glass in the helmet.

"When we had got a little way the diver stopped and, putting his helmet against mine, began to speak to me. It seemed quite remarkable that by the contract of the two helmets I could hear what he was saying. His voice came like a most far-away sound. I wanted to reply to him, and it occurred to me that in order to make him hear I should have to shout, which I did with all my might. The vibrations of the air, instead of going out, as they ordinarily do, were, of course, confined within the helmet, and the row I made when I spoke was a like a peal of thunder. I almost deafened myself with my own voice.

SAFE IN THE ORCHARD.

"Like many people who 'get about a good deal, I have occasionally had things said to me which 'would better have been put otherwise,' to use the phrase which 'Punch' made famous.

"Here is an example of this. I was sketching one day in Kent with a friend a most picturesque cottage which belonged to an old lady. As I stood talking to her I noticed a beautiful orchard at the back of the house. It occurred to me that I could make another good sketch of the building from the orchard, so I said to her, 'Do you mind if I go into the orchard and make a sketch of your house?'

"'Oh, no,' she said, beaming at me; 'it'll be quite all right. All the apples have been picked.'

"Another experience, which reflected on my art, not on my honesty, amused me a good deal. I was painting a cornfield in the country late one afternoon, and an old farmer stood watching me intently for a time. I was busily engaged in putting in the shadows broadly, and was using a good deal of blue for the purpose. Presently I began to work at a shock of straw which was in deep shadow. As the old man watched me I could see his expression grow more and more astonished. At last he could stand it no longer. 'I've never see blue straw afore,' he exclaimed, as he turned his back on me and walked off.

"CHICKEN-BROTH" PUTTICK.

"That farmer reminds me of another one whom I persuaded to let me draw him. As he stood he began to talk of pigs, and he got quite eloquent about their merits. 'For the 'poor man pigs is wonderful, he assured me; 'most wonderful nickercomical.' What he meant was economical.

"There was another old character whom I knew very well at one time. His name was Puttick, but everybody called him 'Chicken-broth Puttick.' At last I grew so curious about the nickname that I asked an old inhabitant the reason. 'Well,' he said, slowly, e's like chicken-broth. E don't do no good, but e don't do no hurt. 'E's just like chicken-broth, that's why we calls 'im so.'"

SOMETHING GOOD ABOUT HIM.

Pick out the folks you like the least and watch 'em for a while;
They never waste a kindly word, they never waste a smile;
They criticize their fellow men at every chance they get;
They never found a human just to suit their fancy yet.
From them I guess you'd learn some things, if they were pointed out.
Some things that every one of us should know a lot about.
When someone "knocks" a brother, pass around the loving cup,
Say something good about him, if you have to make it up.
It's safe to say that every man God made holds trace of good
That he would fain exhibit to his fellows if he could;
The kindly deeds in many a soul are hibernating there,
Awaiting the encouragement of other souls that dare
To show the best that's in them, and a universal move
Would start the whole world moving in a hopeful, helpful groove;
Say something sweet to paralyze the "knocker" on the spot,
Speak kindly of this victim if you know the man or not.
The eyes that peer and peer to find the worst a brother holds;
The tongue that speaks in bitterness, that frets and fumes and scolds;
The hands that bruise the fallen, though their strength was made to raise
The weaklings who have stumbled at the parting of the ways—
All these should be forgiven, for "they know not what/they do";
Their hindrance makes a greater work for wiser ones like you.
So when they scourge a wretched one who's drained sin's bitter cup,
Say something good about them, if you have to make it up.

Among the members of a working gang on the Great Northern Railway was an Irishman who claimed to be very good at figures. The boss, thinking that he would get a head of Pat, said:—

"Say, pat, how many shirts can you get out of a yard?"

"That depinds," answered Pat, "on whose yard you get into."

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PARIS FANCIES AND FASHIONS.

FASHIONABLE TEA-GOWNS.

Columns could be written on the variety of tea-gowns worn by elegant women this summer at the seaside. It is only in this style of toilette that a woman allows free play to her taste and imagination. She becomes a slave to Fashion when ordering a tailor-costume, afternoon visiting-gown or ball-dress, but when selecting a tea-gown she is delightfully personal. An at-home dress must above all correspond to the furnishing of the home. If the principal rooms are Louis XV, Louis XVI, or First-Empire, the hostess wears muslins and laces recalling the Watteau, Trianon, or Malmaison periods. The seventeenth century severity, in its massive amd pompous upholstery, demands a combination of velvet, satin and guipure, as in the times of Lebrun and Van Dyke. We discover all these modernised historical reproductions in the various chateaux where receptions are held during the autumn. At Etret at reside several society leaders who have a fancy for everything Japanese or Chinese in their intimate surroundings, and these ladies' tea-gowns are distinctly Oriental. A well-known poetess has a priceless collection of Japanese kimonos and Chinese robes, some of which are embroidered with the Imperial five-clawed birds in golden thread. Instead of strong them in a chest or offering them to a museum, this writer delights in wearing her Eastern garments over her simple one-piece gowns in satin, voile or linen. Then there is the pretty English hostess at Cobourg who favours a Nippon toilette in white charmeuse with a kimono of white chiffon painted with large saxe-blue roses opening over tulle to match the flowers. With these must be mentioned the variety of Greek draperies seen at Trouville and Dinard, surrounding the figure more or less on the lines illustrated here. The scarf and lower portion of the skirt of this magnificent tea-gown are in straw-coloured charmeuse caught at the waist with a dull silver rose. A wide flounce of ochre *appliqué* lace falls in a graceful slanting movement and forms the train. The kimono-bodice is made of similar lace over straw-coloured chiffon, and the pretty draped sleeves are caught at the elbow with a silver rose and weighted with a heavy silk tassel to match.

PEARL, EMERALD AND AMBER NECKLACES.

The handsome Parisienne, whose tea-gown is here sketched, has adopted the fashion launched at Deauville, which consists in wearing an amber necklace as an omen of luck. She has also six amber beads mounted in the shape of a comb, and two mounted as earrings. Certain women vary their necklaces every day. A well-dressed mondaine alternates her plain amber necklet with a row of pearls; and twice a week this lady appears at the Deauville Casino with a third necklace wherein the amber beads are intersected with large uncut emeralds as illustrated on this page. The amber beads are large, in a single row, some giving the impression of muscat grapes. Every other woman favours one of these *mascottes* with a gown of white tulle, chiffon or crepe-de-chine, on the famous "planks" at Trouville.

LYNX, SABLE AND VELVET.

The whiteness of these becoming dresses is rendered still more becoming by a trimming of dark fur upon the bodice and a broad Oriental sash in taffetas or moire silk to match. A band of sable outlines the neck and crosses to the side as in the days of Largilliere when similar trimming was worn on crimson or bleu-de-roi velvet. Long-figured women sew the fur in the pattern of a bolero or a short basqued or Russian jacket. Ribbed white velvet is also one of the novelties at Deauville, and quite famous to a dress trimmed with lynx, completed by a hat of the same fur. To return to the sable-trimmed toilettes with their Eastern scarves, the dark brown note is repeated effectively in the velvet cap, "Charlotte," or toque with a many-looped bow, an aigrette, or a *bouillonne* of tulle at the side. The ribbon can be either in satin, taffetas or moiré; it is essential, however, that the tulle, ribbon or aigrette should be of the same tint as the velvet. Women are already conjecturing what the winter fashions will be like, and the Paris dressmakers recommend velvet and fur during the warmest days of August.

A WITTY SAYING TRANSLATED.

A Paris dramatist, referring to women's looks in general, made use of the following saying:—*La beauté sans la grace est un hamecon sans appat.* An American overhearing this sentence, repeated it to herself in English: "Beauty without grace is like a hook without bait." This occurred at a recent garden-party at Dinan. The saying kept returning to the American's mind throughout the following night. The words appeared to her as a warning as she saw her reflection in the glass the next morning. A moment later the maid was handing her the Eau de Jeunesse and Poudre de Jeunesse Jane Hading. After using these beautifiers and sprinkling a few drops of "Roses-d'Orient Jane Hading" on a handkerchief, she smiled at her reflection in the mirror and whispered, "The hook is well-baited!"

FLORAL SUNSHADES.

The craze for artificial flowers has reached its climax. They not only adorn skirts and bodices in long applique trailings of cornflowers and surruond every kind of hat, the milliners repeat the same blossoms also upon white silk sunshades. A woman thus arrayed seems dressed for a *bal-costume* where she could easily appear as "Summer." This vogue will be of short duration, for the models launched in this design are but few, and therefore, are repeated over and over again.

THE SLIM FIGURE.

Wherever woman congregate it is noticed how slim they have become. Some people, notably strangers, cannot refrain from expressing then surprise at the smallness of bust and hips on the "fashionables" of to-day. Those who know smile and if they are generously disposed give their new friends a hint that in three weeks or a month they can work the same miracle—as they call it—by dissolving a packet of Clark's Salts in their morning bath. Every other day suffices for the ordinary figure, but the extraordinary would do well to bathe in there salt baths (remaining therein fifteen minutes) every day until the wished for weight is arrived at.

Aphrodite in the *Gentlewoman*.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

"You're kinder to dumb animals than you are to me, your wife."

"Well, you try being dumb, and see how kind I'll be."

At a fashionable dinner-party, after the ladies returned to the drawing-room, the hostess, in a very decollete dress and wearing magnificent jewels, leaned back in her chair and shivered slightly. A footman went in search of the lady's maid.

"Parker," said the lady, with languid magnificence, "I feel chilly; bring me another diamond necklace."

A woman was complaining to her dairyman about the quality of his milk.

"Short o' grass feed mum," said the milkman. "Bless you, these cows o' mine are just as sorry about it as I am. I often stands and watches 'em cryin.' You don't believe it?"

"Oh, yes, I believe it," said the customer, dryly; "but I wish future you'd see that they don't drop their tears into our can."

An amusing story is told of President Poincare. When the new President of France returned to his house in the Rue Commandant Martin after his election his mother, neglecting the official personages present, kissed her son in front of them all, and then, patting his cheek, remarked, clearly and distinctly:—

"I hope, Raymond, that you have not undertaken too difficult a job. You were never quite so clever as you thought yourself, you know."

Smith's opportunity had come at last. He had been offered a really good job in Australia. So he forthwith threw up his twenty-six-bob-a-week clerkship and made arrangements to leave for the isle of kangaroos.

While passing through Liverpool on his way to the docks, he was unexpectedly hailed by a friend from Manchester, who inquired:—

"Halloa, old man! Where are you off to?"

"Australia," was Smith's reply.

"Right-o, then!" said his friend. "I'll walk a bit of the way with you."

At a fishing contest in which about two dozen fishermen were taking part one of them had brought with him a stone jar containing beer. The contest had been in progress an hour when the competitor with the beer, wishing to ask a friend who sat at the extreme end of the line of contestants to have a drink, called a boy and told him to take the jar to Mr. Robinson, with the request that he should "have a pull." The boy took the jar, and after a long time returned with it quite empty.

"Why, where's all the beer gone?" asked the man who had sent him.

"Please, sir," said the lad, "they was all of them Mr. Robinson's when I asked them."

"Donald," inquired a friend, "why de'ye tak' your dram' at one mouthful?"

"Eh, mon," returned Donald, in a hoarse whisper, "I once had me glass knocked ower."

Uppson: "You have a new baby at your house, I hear."

Downing: "Great guns And we live four miles apart! I had no idea anyone could hear him that distance!"

First Ploughman's Wife: "Is Tam gaun tae the show the morn, Mrs. Broon?"

Second Ploughman's Wife: "Aye, aye; I'm just feenished ironin' a shirt for him."

First Ploughman's Wife: "What, a sterched shirt for a cattle show?"

Second Ploughman's Wife: "Aye; ye see, whan the show's ower he'll be takin' aff his coat tae fecht, and I wad like him to look respectable."

He came home in the small hours of the morning, and his loving spouse confronted him with wrath in her eye and a telegram in her hand, saying:—

"Here is news that has been waiting for you since supper-time."

He blinked, looked wise, and, braced up against the hat-rack, felt through his pockets, murmuring:—

"I left my glasses in town."

"Yes," she replied, with scathing irony; "but you brought the contents with you."

The Bishop of London tells a good story anent an experience which he encountered during a recent visit to a Metropolitan parish. The Bishop inquired of a curate how the Lads' Brigade, which made such a brave show on the occasion of his former visit, was getting on.

"Well," explained the curate, "the fact is, my lord, the Territorials have taken away the big lads, the very young ones have joined the Boy Scouts, and—" there he hesitated a little.

"What about the others?" asked the Bishop.

"The girls have walked off with them," came the reply.

A gentleman took a country friend to the opera one night to hear the "Meistersinger" performed. He was very anxious to see the effect of Wagner's glorious music on the countryman, and watched him keenly during the rendering of the overture, which, grand as it is, is a little noisy, more especially when the bang of the drums and the crash of the cymbals occur at intervals.

But the countryman's face remained absolutely unmoved. At last the Londoner could bear his friend's indifference no longer.

"Doesn't this glorious volume of sound affect your?" he said.

"Oh, not in the least," was the calm reply. "You forget I'm a boiler-maker."

LUCKY SCHOOLMASTER!

"If you please, sir, father says he's going to kill a pig, and can you do with a side of pork?"

"Yes, my boy," said the schoolmaster. "Tell him to send it as soon as he likes."

A week passed away, and as the meat had not arrived the teacher reminded the boy of his order.

"I expect you forgot to tell your father, you young rascal!" said the schoolmaster, good humouredly.

"Oh, no, sir, I didn't," said the youngster. "My father hasn't killed the pig."

"How's that, Tommy?"

"Please, sir, it's got better."

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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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UNIONISTS AND ULSTER.

WILLINGNESS FOR A CONFERENCE.

GRAVE THREAT OF ARMED RESISTANCE.

WINNIPEG OFFERS HELP.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Unionist papers give prominence to a speech by Mr. F. E. Smith at Cookstown, in which he said: "The attempt to impose Home Rule on the homogeneous portion of Ulster will be met by armed resistance which, if necessary, will be carried to any length."

The Unionist papers state that the speeches of Mr. Smith embody the views of the Unionist leaders, whom he saw in England last week.

The above utterance of Mr. Smith is regarded as indicating that the Unionists are willing to enter into a conference on the basis of the exclusion of Counties Down, Antrim, Derry and Armagh from Home Rule.—Reuter.

HELP FROM WINNIPEG.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Orangemen in Winnipeg have offered Sir Edward Carson a regiment of 500 to aid in the Ulster fight.—Reuter.

THE LAND CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Active preparations are being made at Bedford for the meeting on the 11th inst., when Mr. Lloyd George will open the land campaign.

The Liberal papers emphasise the fact that the Chancellor speaks with the full authority of the Cabinet.—Reuter.

AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

QUESTION OF COTTON FUTURES TO BE OMITTED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

The Senate has passed the report of the conference on the Tariff Bill by 36 votes to 17.

It has also rejected the compromise regarding the tax on cotton futures suggested by the House of Representatives and has receded from its own amendment on the same subject. This action leaves the question of cotton futures out of the Tariff Bill as far as the Senate is concerned.

The Bill will be returned to the House to-morrow morning, when the Lower Branch will also recede from its amendment regarding the tax on futures. The Bill will then go to the President and will probably be signed and become law by Friday night.—Reuter.

ENGLISH BANK-RATE RISES.

MONEY MARKET TIGHT.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

City editors this morning say that the ostensible cause of the rise in the bank rate is heavy shipments of gold to Egypt owing to the acceleration of the crop movement; but the continent recently secured all the available supplies of South African gold and there is every prospect of England and France continuing to finance borrowing countries on an exceptional scale due to the cost of the wars in the Balkans; hence the necessity of protecting reserves. There are no signs of acute monetary stringency.—Reuter.

WONDERS OF RADIUM.

EFFECT OF TREATMENT OF CANCER.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Sir Frederick Treves, speaking at the Radium Institute, said they possessed four grammes of radium which were worth £80,000, the largest amount of radium used in any institution.

Sir Frederick cited remarkable cases, where cancer had been eased and rheumatic affections cured by drinking radium water.

A process had been discovered of bottling the emanations of radium for despatch to practitioners without weakening the radium.—Reuter.

ARREST OF DYNAMITERS.

AMERICAN LABOUR UNION SENSATION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

A sensation has been caused by the arrest of an ironworker, named Davis, on a charge of blowing up a railway bridge in New York State in 1911.

He has made a confession implicating a number of Labour Union officials in a series of dynamiting and similar outrages in recent years.

Jones, the treasurer of the Structural Ironworkers' Union, has been arrested at Indianapolis for conspiracy with the notorious Macnamara brothers and fifty other ironworkers to wreck the property of the American Bridge Company.—Reuter.

AUSTRIA'S HINT TO SERVIA.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Austria has emphatically pointed out to Servia the necessity of observing the decisions reached by the Conference in London with regard to Albania.

Servia has replied that she is acting only on the defensive and does not intend to seize Albanian territory.—Reuter.

COTTON CRISIS.

GLASGOW ALARM AT LOCK-OUT THREAT.

PROTEST AGAINST SUGGESTION OF SYNDICALISM.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Glasgow is alarmed at the cotton crisis. If the lock-out occurs the supplies in Glasgow will be exhausted in a fortnight, and 8,000 men will be affected.

The men's leaders in Manchester vigorously protest against Sir Charles Macara's suggestion of syndicalism, and assert that the dispute has been conducted in a most legitimate and legal fashion.—Reuter.

COMMONWEALTH BUDGET.

ESTIMATED EXCESS IN EXPENDITURE.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 3.

Sir John Forrest, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, in his Budget statement, estimated the revenue for 1913-14, with the accumulated surplus of £3,653,000, at £24,115,000 and the expenditure at £27,247,000, including £3,080,000 loans, and £5,747,000 for defence purposes.

The latter was an increase of £1,415,000 on the previous year.—Reuter.

MISS MARIE LLOYD.

REFUSED ADMISSION INTO AMERICA.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The New York Immigration authorities stopped and subsequently ordered the deportation of Miss Marie Lloyd, the English music-hall artiste, and the jockey, Bernard Dillon, who arrived in the "Olympic".

They have appealed against the decision, and are meanwhile detained at Ellis Island.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The American Immigration authorities have decided upon the deportation of Marie Lloyd and Bernard Dillon as unmoral persons. They were booked as Mr. and Mrs. Dillon, though unmarried.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The death is announced in Paris from an overdose of ether of Sir Frederick William Williams, whose brother, the new baronet, is tea-planting in Ceylon—Reuter.

[The late Mr. Frederick William Williams, 5th Bt., created 1866, was born on January 15, 1888. He was the second son of the third baronet, and succeeded his brother in 1905. The estate covers about 4,500 acres, and the heir is Mr. Burton Robert Williams who closed his 24th year on July 7 last.]

NEW CRUISER'S FAST TRIALS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The battleship-cruiser "Queen Mary", it is understood, reached, in her trials, a speed of 35·7 knots.—Reuter.

THE DIESEL MYSTERY.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Board of Trade is enquiring into the disappearance, from the night-boat between Antwerp and Harwich recently, of Herr Rudolf Diesel.—Reuter.

NEW DUTCH MINISTER.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

M. Vanswinderen has been appointed Dutch Minister in London.—Reuter.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

At a meeting of the Church Missionary Society at the Albert Hall to bid farewell to 189 missionaries, it was announced that a special offering of £100,000 to clear off the deficit had been raised. £80,000 of which had been actually paid.—Reuter.

KING OF SWEDEN ILL.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 2.

The King is ill at Skabersjoe Castle.

A bulletin states that since the operation performed on His Majesty in 1910 he has often had stomachic pains, which have lately increased.

The King has been advised to undergo special treatment. His Majesty is, therefore, keeping his bed and not attending to business.

There is no cause for anxiety.—Reuter.

ACCIDENT ON RIFLE RANGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE, Oct. 3.

At the Hebbal Rifle-Range yesterday, during the annual competitions by the local volunteers, and practice with a maxim-gun by the Indian infantry, a villager behind the butts was hit in the back, the bullet emerging from the groin. He was removed to the Bowring Hospital where his condition is stated to be hopeful. It is not known who is responsible for the accident.

INDIANS IN AFRICA.

JUDGE'S DEFINITION OF POLYGAMY.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Judgment was recently delivered in the Supreme Court at Peitermaritzburg in the case of an Indian whose wife was declared to be a restricted immigrant.

The plaintiff argued that the marriage was the union of one man and one woman, therefore, monogamous. The Court, however, held that the marriage was polygamous, because the plaintiff had married a woman under Mahomedan rites in a country permitting polygamous marriages.

No official statement has yet been made regarding the administrative effect of this judgment.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The *Cape Times* declares that it places Indians in a worse position than before the passing of the Immigration Act, and the Indian community cannot be expected to acquiesce.

The *Morning Post*, in a leader discussing Indians in South Africa, says that a scheme which would afford a new home for surplus South African Indians might be a valuable ameliorative. There are parts of the Sudan and East Africa which urgently need a population of this type. The question might well be considered by the Imperial Government.—Reuter.

VACCINATION NOT INSISTED ON.

DURBAN, Oct. 2.

In response to the protests of Indians, vaccination, to which two Indians in prison refused to submit, has not been insisted on.—Reuter.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

THE CHARGES AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 3.

At the continued sitting of the Commission regarding the charges against Barkat Ali some more defence witnesses were examined.

Sheikh Nur Elahi, Professor in the Government College at Lahore, gave evidence proving an alibi. He said he saw Barkat Ali at Lahore during the first two weeks of September, 1911. Barkat Ali used to come to witness's place daily and then they both went to the Muslim Club to play tennis. Barkat Ali and back on September 14.

The next witness was Fatteh Din, a contractor, who deposed that, on September 9, 1911, Barkat Ali came to him at Lahore and stayed with him. On that day, two men came to him, one of whom was Salabat Singh who told Barkat Ali that he had been pressed by the Deputy Commissioner, Lala Sri Ram, and District Superintendent of Police to make certain statements against Barkat Ali, but that he would not make such statement and would go away somewhere if he was paid Rs. 1,000. Barkat Ali was annoyed at the demand. He abused Salabat and told him to go away.

This story was corroborated by two other witnesses, Hakim Ali, brother of Barkat Ali and a Sub-Inspector of Police, and Kapur Singh, a companion of Salabat Singh, who had come with the latter to Lahore on the day in question to meet Barkat Ali.

THE BESANT CASE.

ADDRESS BY PLAINTIFFS COUNSEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

On the High Court reassembling this morning, Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer continued his arguments on behalf of Narayaniah who obtained a decree against Mrs. Besant with regard to the custody of his minor sons. The pleader said that the defendant had broken the undertaking under which she had taken the minors to England. The circumstances connected with the incidents, alleged by the plaintiff as having been seen by him would be referred to, to show the bona fides of the plaintiff. The defendant had at least in six or seven instances been conspicuously wanting in candour in giving her evidence.

As regards the question of the initiation of the boys there was a great want of candour on the part of the defendant, while, as was evident from the evidence, the initiation was the chief reason why the minors were taken charge of by the defendant. One would have expected that there would have been some mention of it in the letter of guardianship or in the interviews between the plaintiff and the defendant in connection with it. While the defendant said, in her evidence, that the father knew that the boys were to be initiated before he gave the letter of guardianship, Sir S. Subramania Iyer's evidence quite emphatically contradicted it.

A PECCANT POSTMASTER.

SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 3.

The Tahilram, branch Postmaster of Fulely, Hyderabad (Sind), who was committtd to the Sessions Court of Hyderabad, on a charge of misappropriating Government money, under section 409, I. P. Code, has been convicted and sentenced to undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300, or in default to undergo one year's further rigorous imprisonment.

ARMS ACT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

T. T. Windham, who was charged with buying arms under a false name from Messrs. Lyon and Lyon, Calcutta, was to-day found guilty and sent to prison for one year.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

CREDIT BANK STOPS PAYMENT.

MANAGER'S ASSURANCE.

BOMBAY SHAREBROKERS' ANXIETY.

The Credit Bank of India has suspended payment, and the following notice was put posted on the doors of the bank yesterday morning:—

"The public is informed that the Credit Bank of India, Limited, has this day suspended all business until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,

(Sd.) JAFFER JOOSUB,
Manager."

The head office of the bank is situated in No. 7, Green Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and has branches in Mandvi and Kalkadevi. The number of depositors in Bombay is said to be small, but a large number of people interested in the share market went to the premises yesterday to ascertain the truth of the rumour regarding the closure of the bank, as the bank had latterly been a very big purchaser in the share market. The largest number of depositors is in the branches named.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF SUSPENSION.

It is stated that the sudden suspension of payments is due to the great rush made on the Sind branches of the bank owing to the panic that had set in among the people there through the stoppage of payment by the People's Bank, the Amritsar Bank and the Hindustan Bank in the short space of thirteen days. The rush it, is said, has been so great, that the bank had to pay out about twelve lakhs of rupees during that period. The money of the bank is largely invested in securities and laid out in hundies, and some time must elapse before it is possible to realise the amounts and settle the demands. Generally the Indian banks with limited capitals keep only small amounts in ready cash.

ANOTHER PROBABLE CAUSE.

It is rumoured that another probable cause is that the bank had been conducting very large transactions, in the share and stock markets on behalf of a syndicate who had been trying to corner certain shares these being Fazulbhoys, Davids, Standards and Crescents and Government paper. A loss of about nine lakhs of rupees is estimated to have been incurred on account of these transactions and it will have to be met on the 9th instant, which is the settlement day.

SHARE MARKET CLOSED.

The suspension of the Credit Bank has created a panic in the share market and all business was closed for the day. The directors of the share bazar are considering what steps should be take in connection with those transactions.

The closure of the bank, excepting that it has created some flutter in the share market does not seem to have had any effect on the other banks, which are conducting their business as usual.

THE BANK'S BUSINESS.

The Credit Bank of India was started in 1909. According to a balance sheet issued in June last, it has an authorised capital of one crore of rupees, having 2 lakhs of shares of Rs. 50 each. The subscribed number of shares is one lakh of the value of 50 lakhs of rupees But the amount actually paid up is only 10 lakhs of rupees, so that there is a reserve of 40 lakhs. The total amount of deposits at the end of June last amounted to Rs. 51,92,812 and there was a reserve fund of Rs 32,500, The amount of loans and other advances and deposits amounted to Rs 62,25,628. The bank paid a dividend of 6 1-2 per cent. per annum for the last year.

Besides the local branches, the bank has also branches at the following places:—

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhownagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Lucknow, Navsari, Surat, Rajkote, Sukkur and Wadvan and agencies at Amritsar, Bussorah, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore and London.

The following comprise the board of directors:—Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister, chairman; Sir Balchandra Krishna the Hon. Sardar Seyd Ali el Adroos, Tyebali Baskati, Dr. Ghulam Hussein Patel, and Mr. Hiralal Chotalal Shroff.

It does not appear that the depositors will lose anything with the realisable assets of the bank and with the reserve fund, and the manager gives the assurance that the depositors will not suffer.

DROP IN GOVERNMENT PAPER.

As the bazaar expected that the full amount of Government paper will be on the market shortly the price fell to Rs. 94 10 from Rs. 95-2 which was the ruling rate on the previous day. At the close of the market yesterday the price had gone up to Rs. 94 14.

It was decided last evening that the brokers, through whom the bank transactions had been put through were at liberty to deal with them according to their desires. The bazaar will open, as usual, to-day.

KARACHI BRANCH CLOSES.

KARACHI, Oct. 3.

The Credit Bank of India, Limited, Karachi, closed its doors this afternoon. The bank had been receiving deposits up till the forenoon to-day. The bank had been receiving deposits up till the forenoon to-day.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

MANAGING DIRECTOR RESIGNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 3.

The Hon. Rai Bahadur Harichand has resigned the Managing Directorship of the People's Bank owing to ill health, after a brief tenure of a little over a month.

The public of Lahore are extremely surprised and amused at the story published editorially in the *Bengalee* of Calcutta, that Mr. Harkishen Lal and Rai Bahadur Harichand were absent from Lahore on the day the People's Bank suspended payment, and that the other directors closed the bank because of a temporary inability to meet a demand of Rs. 5,000 only. No such story is known here. Both the gentlemen were in Lahore on that day, though Rai Bahadur Harichand was ill. The story is considered incredible here, because Harkishen Lal's colleagues on the board could not take such a serious action without his consent, or the formal authority of the managing director who also was guided by Mr. Harkishen Lal.

FURTHER PROTESTS.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes a number of letters of protest against the alleged irregular proceedings at Tuesday's meeting in connection with the affairs of the People's Bank. Regarding the charge against the directors of their wholly untenable position, it writes thus:—"While we should regret doing any injustice to the directorate, we owe a duty to the public to see that the policy of silence which they have adopted shall not continue much longer. Of the letters we publish to-day, one attempts to illustrate the ways of what the writer styles 'The mystic circle' over which Mr. Harkishen Lal presided, the other, a depositor of trust funds, pertinently remarks 'Surely the public have a right to demand that some disinterested experts should go into the affairs of the bank and make a public statement as to its position before we are called on to be more involved in the concern by such slipshod methods as being asked to sign papers before we know how we stand.' Mr. Harkishen Lal's friends are fond of accusing his critics of the want of patriotism, but they would do well to consider who is a better patriot—he who refuses to be a party to anything that is morally indispensible, or he who is willing to conceal abuses because he cannot realise that the whole fabric of the modern industrial world is built up on the faith and confidence of business-men in the integrity of his fellows. Once shake that faith, and the foundations on which the industrial structure is built are gone."

THE HINDUSTAN BANK.

KARACHI, Oct. 3.

The Hindustan Bank which has failed has 35 branches and its managing director is a brother of Mr. Harkishen Lal.

APPREHENSIONS IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, Oct. 3.

A run on the other Indian Banks is now proceeding in Karachi, and great anxiety prevails.

THE AMRITSAR BANK.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 3.

The committee appointed at the extraordinary meeting of the Amritsar Bank to carry out measures for the reconstruction of the Bank, consists of the following gentlemen:—Rai Sahib Harnamdas, retired District Judge; Lala Asharfi Lal, Pleader, Agra; Pundit Rajnath Kunjru of Agra and Gwalior; Mr. Harkishenlal, Sirdar Uttam Singh, Reis, Lahore; Govind Ram, Pleader, Lahore; Lala Labhu Ram, Pleader, Gurdaspur; Lalla Dharam Chand, pleader, Lahore; Lala Bhagwandas and Shikh Umar Baksh, pleaders, Lahore, and Rai Sahib Balmokand, managing director of the Amritsar Bank who is also to act as honorary secretary to the committee.

A PRESS VIEW.

The *Observer*, the local organ of the Mahomedans, writes on the proposed reconstruction as follows:—"We are not in possession of sufficient data to formulate a correct opinion. There is, however, one thing we are anxious to emphasise that is that mere sentiment cannot go far in securing the success of banking institutions. Hard facts of the existing position should be squarely met in the face, and the fate of business concerns should be decided in a businesslike manner.

NEW BANK OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 3.

The Bank of Mysore, the new state-aided concern, was opened last evening in the city with an impressive ceremony by a Brahmin priest. Dewan Bahadur Puttanna Chetty, the chairman, made a speech declaring the Bank open.

BANK OF BURMA.

JUDGE'S ORDER REGARDING FURTHER DIVIDEND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 3.

The following is Justice Ormond's order in Chambers on the application of the official liquidator and Mr. Noble regarding the sale of British Burma Petroleum Company shares in the Bank of Burma in liquidation:—

(1) Heard Mr. Charlesworth and Mr. Dantra and read two telegrams from the Advisory Committee. Mr. Dantra urged that the committee's suggestion to distribute British Burma Petroleum Company, Limited, shares at five shillings instead of cash be sanctioned.

(2) Mr. De Glanville, on behalf of the Burma Investments Limited, agrees to make over to the Bank sufficient British Burma Petroleum Company Limited, shares at five shillings to liquidate his Company's debt.

(3) The official liquidator will refund to the Burma Investments Limited the the surplus of shares after taking over a sufficient number which, at five shillings would pay off the debt of that company to the Bank. The bank will set apart for the present 13,500 British Burma Petroleum shares in respect of which the Rangoon Refineries Company have made a claim. The bank will also set apart other shares in the British Burma Petroleum Company in respect of which there are claims outstanding. The number of such shares is approximately 15,000. The bank will then have a little over 400,000 British Burma Petroleum Company shares.

(4) The official liquidator will distribute above 400,000 shares by way of a third dividend to creditors as if each share represented five shillings, not less than five shares to be handed over to any one creditor. The distribution of shares to be made by certificates with blank transfers attached or by certified transfers. All creditors who were originally entitled to less than Rs. 150 will receive Rs. 63, dividends in cash out of the balance which is now available with the official liquidator. Fractions of shares will not be distributed but the official liquidator will submit the details of a scheme as to this.

(5) All previous orders dealing with the sale of shares and the order offering petroleum shares to creditors are cancelled.

RECENT MURDER.

CALCUTTA SUSPECTS RELEASED.

MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION IN COLLEGE SQUARE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

Basanta Kumar Banerji, a law student, and another Bengali, described as a law clerk, who were taken in custody in connection with the murder of head-constable Haripadeo Deb, in College Square, were released to-day, there being no evidence against them.

It has been ascertained, in connection with the murder, that there was a mysterious explosion in College Square shortly before the murder just in front of the Senate House. A telegraph post was damaged.

The incident is engaging the attention of the police.

In connection with the enquiry into the outrage the police yesterday searched two houses, but no arrests were made. A C. I. D. constable employed in this investigation, while watching some suspects, was bitten by a mad dog. The constable was rescued by the people of the locality.

BRITAIN AND MUSCAT.

AGREEMENT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 3.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—

The *Times* reproduces and confirms the statement in *Le Temps* that Franco-British negotiatons have reached an agreement concerning Muscat. The French Government will take the necessary steps to end the illicit arms traffic which is chiefly carried on from Jibute. The British Government will act similarly at Gibraltar regarding the North African traffic.

SHOP ASSISTANT CONVICTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

Alfred Percy Barker, who was until recently employed by Messrs. Rankon and Co., tailors, was to-day placed before Mr. Keys, second Presidency Magistrate, in connection with the charge of stealing a quantity of cloth, etc., valued at Rs. 5,000. The Magistrate released the accused on his furnishing one bond of Rs. 200, on his own behalf, and one surety in a similar amount to be of good behaviour for one year, and to come up for judgment when called upon.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

The market opened firm to-day, coal being especially in demand and full prices being paid. Most of the transactions were among market dealers. Barabonis were at Rs. 16 and Rs. 16-4; Bhulanbararee at Rs. 18; Bokaro Ramgarh, Rs. 10-8; Huntodah Rs. 15-12 to Rs. 16-4; Jumoni Rs. 6-8; Lakurka Rs. 19-2 to Rs. 19-8; Maigara, Rs. 1; Phularotand, Rs. 6-8; Saltore, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 9-12; South Govindpore, Rs. 10; and Rs. 10-4; Sandra, Rs. 15.

In Jute, Barnagores (ord) were at Rs. 78-8.

MYSORE EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 3.

The seventh Mysore Desara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was opened at the capital to-day in charming weather. Mr. Visvesvarayya, the Dewan, performed the opening ceremony. Mr. Krumbiegal, President of the Exhibition, in addressing the Dewan thanked him for his presence there. The proceeds for the past three years, apart from sale proceeds, were Rs. 2,000 for 1910, Rs. 3,800 for 1911 and Rs. 4,400 for 1912 and the number of exhibitors and exhibits have had also increased.

The Dewan, in reply, said that the Mysore Dasara Exhibition had been sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja in 1907 with a view to promote agriculture and the arts and industries of the State. The exhibition remains open till the 17th instant.

SUSPECT STUDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The Magistrate of Dacca has issued orders against four students to furnish security for not being able to render a satisfactory account of themselves and trying to conceal their identity with a view to committing some offence. They were released on bail.

Similar proceedings were also drawn up against Preonath Dutt, who was arrested on a charge of making preparations for commiting dacoity.

STATUE TO KING EDWARD VII

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

The Divisional Commissioner of Bhagalpur yesterday unveiled the clock tower erected at Bhagalpur in memory of his late Majesty King Edward VII.

MIDNAPORE DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

A dacoity is reported to have been committed in the house of a Bengali money-lender at Kharakhai in the Midnapore district. The dacoits went in a gang to the house, tortured the inmates, and looted Rs. 200 in cash. No arrests have been made.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

POLICE SHIKAR CASE.

STORY OF A SHOOT AND A RIOT.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST NATIVE OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, Oct. 3.

The charges of misconduct against two police officers have been enquired into by a special commission consisting of Mr. Leslie-Jones and Mr. Farquhar. The charges, against Mahomed Sarwar, Sub-Inspector, were (1) that on March 17 he reported falsely that a burglary had occurred in the house of Shibni of the village Dirajwahan, knowing that such report was false; (2) that on March 17 he reported falsely that an assault under sections 147 and 333, Indian Penal Code, had been made on the police in the execution of their duty in the course of the investigation of the burglary mentioned above, knowing that such report was false; (3) that on March 17 he wrongfully arrested and detained in custody Ahmed Ghulam Qadir and eleven other persons under sections 147 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code, and that he subsequently sent them up for trial knowing them to be innocent.

The charges against Chaudhri Ghulam Rasool, Deputy-Superintendent, were the abetment of the foregoing offences and in addition that on March 17 he neglected his duty in not staying to supervise the investigation of a serious case of riot reported to him, in which his subordinates were concerned but that instead he went off to shoot.

Both accused pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

The commission assembled to-day in the Commissioner's Court.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Rallia Ram, Special Prosecutor, then delivered his opening address. He began by pointing out that the Deputy Superintendent commenced his tour on March 15 from Kahror, and went to Zirakwahan next day. The party put up at night at Ata Mahomed Lamberdar's place. The latter was entrusted with the collection of beaters in Zirakwahan, and on the way, men with nets were sent to close one side of the forest.

The party started at 8 a.m., on March 17th for Kutahpur. More beaters were required. Ata Mahomed took some policemen in uniform to impress the paolis or weavers against whom it was alleged he bore a grudge and compelled them to act as beaters Abuse was given on both sides and lathies were used. The Sub-Inspector, when informed of this, came to the place with his men and it was stated mercilessly beat the paolis for their audacity. The Deputy-Superintendent later on came to the spot, but held no formal enquiry, and after talking to the Sub-Inspector for nearly ten minutes went off to shoot. The paolis were then taken into custody on a charge of hurt and assault on the police officers in the execution of their duty. To justify the arrest and their high-handedness the police were meditating upon the same plan, when Ata Mahomed came to their rescue and with his help a false case of burglary was alleged to have been got up by Shahna, his servant. He was asked to report a burglary in his house and the theft of small trinkets belonging to his wife, who was away that night. The Sub-Inspector instead of seeing the place was said to have sent Chetandas, a zaildar, and constables to search the paolis' houses. Thus a plausible cause of the riot was manufactured. But curiously enough no report was submitted to the Superintendent of Police or Deputy Commissioner as required by the rules. They were afraid to do so lest some responsible officer might make an enquiry and the whole fabrication might be revealed. There was no investigation of the burglary case as it was false and no further investigation of the riot was made, and nothing was done to the weavers who were lying in custody. Fortunately for them, one of them sent a petition to the Inspector-General on the day after the occurrence, when there had been no time to consult anybody. The Special Prosecutor said that the singularly striking feature of the case was that all the witnesses including the Sub-Inspector, except Chetandas, denied everything about the shoot before the Additional Magistrate and the District Magistrate. They all said there was neither gun nor nets. The District Magistrate asked the Deputy-Superintendent to give evidence. Probably influenced by the fact that the Deputy-Commissioner was a wide-awake officer, the Deputy Superintendent admitted having gone shooting. One might therefore call all the police witnesses, except Chetandas, perjurers. The prosecutor added that all the forces of a powerful department were against the weavers and dwelt on the difficulty of proving by direct evidence the allegations of the weavers.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

The examination of witnesses was then taken up.

The first witness examined was Chetandas Zaildar. He admitted all about the shikar of the Deputy Superintendent, and said that he informed the Sub-Inspector about the assault by the paolis upon the police. There were 100 to 150 men in the shikar party. He did not see Shahna, in whose house the alleged burglary took place at the time of the fight. Ata Mohamed never brought security proceedings against him.

Alla Bakhsh Paoli was next examined. He said that he was kicked and beaten at the instigation of Ata Mohamed, along with other Paolis, owing to their refusal to act as beaters. No Paoli beat the police. The Deputy Superintendent hit one Paoli with a gun There was no Hindu at that time. He told the Naib Tahsildar why he was beaten, and also the medical officer who came to the jail, but not to the Civil Surgeon.

The third witness was Mohamed Bakhsis, Paoli, who corroborated the previous witness about the shikar party and the forcible impressment which led to the fight. Witness said that the head dresses of the Paoli women were taken off forcibly by the police and Ata Mohamed.

Ghulam Qadir, Paoli, corroborated the third witness.

This closed to-day's proceedings.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

POLO TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

CUP WON BY 26TH CAVALRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 3.

One of the finest exhibitions of polo was witnessed at Poona in the Junior Tournament this afternoon. Col. Bulbury and the Officers of the Royal Engineers were "At home," and the band of the 137th Baluchis played an exellent selection of music. The weather remained clear, and the ground lost its stickiness through the fierce sun hardening it.

The 26th Cavalry, from Bangalore, who won the Cup last year, won it again this year against much greater odds, as the entries included more crack teams than have figured in Poona for the last seven years.

It was a magnificent game from start to finish, and it was a toss up to the very last minute as to who would win. Half a minute before the end, the 26th Cavalry, who had conceeded one goal to the 14th (King's) Hussars, as a handicap, beat the Hussars by 5 goals to 4.

The teams were :—

26TH CAVALRY.—Mr. A. G. Armstrong, Mr. H. A. B. Johnson, Capt. H. C. Chaytor and Capt J. A. Collum.

14TH HUSSARS.—Capt. Bruce, Capt. Mewburn, Mr. T. D. L. De Wind Fenton and Capt. Mason.

At the end of the game, the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb congratulated the winners and sympathised with the runners-up, and Lady Barrett presented the Cup to Capt. Chaytor, the Captain of the 26th Cavalry team.

MADRAS RUGBY TOURNAMENT

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

The annual Rugby Football Tournament takes place to-morrow. Two local teams have entered the Madras Gymkhana competition and United Services fifteen, and these will play for the possession of the cup.

BELGAUM HUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 2.

On September 29, meeting at the 5th milestone, Vingurla Road, we had a most disappointing day. Drawing first the Kavalvadi covers, then on to Kidney Hill, and Sinoli and Kadremani canefields, our hopes were never raised once by even a whimper and we had to return home, a very hot and dispirited crew.

On Thursday Oct. 2 we met at the kennels at 6 a.m. and moved straight off to the Slaughter House compound, where hounds were very soon giving tongue, and a large jack broke away to the north; taking us past the cemetery and over the race-course, he followed the line of the nullah to just beyond the Point, before turning right handed over the paddy for Kangrali K. Just before reaching that village, he turned right-handed again and made straight for Tarakmati; scent had been good, and hounds had raced along most of the way, only having to be lifted once over some black cotton soil, and entered Tarakmati cover close on their jack. Leaving his horse outside the barbed wire railing which encloses this cover, the Master went on foot, but hounds very soon pushed their jack out towards Kangrali B, and he was viewed entering the paddy. Here, however, he lay down, and let hounds overrun him; but jumped up in the middle of the field and then absolutely disappeared; where he went to is a mystery, anyhow hounds could not work it out at all and he escaped. He had given us a top-hole run of over 6 miles, so he deserved his luck. The Master tried all round Kangrali K; but meeting with no success took hounds home.

WELLS V. CARPENTIER

TO MEET AT THE NATIONAL SPORTING CLUB.

It has been arranged that Bombardier Wells and Georges Carpentier will meet at the National Sporting Club on Monday, December 8. The match will be for a purse of £2,000 and stakes of £500 a-side.

Wells and Carpentier have met before of course, at Ghent. Then the English champion in an amazing and dramatic manner was knocked out by the young Frenchman in the fourth round. Since then Wells has beaten Packy Mahoney, Pat O'Keeffe, and Gunner Moir.

CHAMPION WATER POLO COUNTY.

Cheshire and Middlesex met at the Gloucester Baths in Mail week in the final for the county water-polo championship of England. Several Internationals figured in the competing teams, and with one exception Cheshire was composed of Hyde Seal players. Cheshire had the best of matters in the first half, and Wilkinson (three) and Dean scored goals, Hunt putting through once for Middlesex. The second half was very keen, and fouls were frequent. Middlesex drew level through Smith (two) and Bugbee, but Cheshire went ahead again through Dean, and, maintaining their lead to the finish, they won an interesting game by five goals to four.

FAULKNER AND THE TEST MATCHES.

There is a feeling both in the Transvaal and in Natal against G. A. Faulkner being brought in specially for the forthcoming Test matches. The Cricket Association has decided not to invite him, but if he does come to South Africa he is certain to be included. The feeling xpressed in the matter is impersonal and is similar to that of the Australians against playing men who have left the Colony for good.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The final competition of the Annual Golf meeting was played off on Thursday and Friday mornings when the junior class were engaged in a medal competition over 18 poles. The scores were exceptionally high and on the first day Curry headed the list with a 47 but as he be took 58 on the second day he was quite out of the running. The scratch event resulted in a tie between Murray and Hibbertson who both returned cards of 98 for the eighteen holes. Murray was rather unfortunate as his caddy picked up his ball at one hole and he therefore under the rules lost two strokes but for this be would have won. The handicap competition was won by Cruden with a round of 104 less a handicap of 18 equal to 86. Forbes and Johnson tieing for second prize with 87. Results:—

SCRATCH COMPETITION.

H. B. Murray ..	98
J. Hibbertson ...	98
J. Longbottom ...	99
J. A. Cherry ...	100
G. A. Johnson ...	103
J. E. Grafton... ...	103
R. Cook	103
W. A. Cruden ..	104
M. D. Crichton ...	104
G. W. Talbot... ...	105
A. B. Scott	106
J. E. P. Curry... ...	105
A. Forbes	105
N. C. Gude	106
G. M. Hossack... ...	106
A. Bergmann... ...	106
S. E. Humphreys ...	108
D. N. North	108
W. J. Burrows ...	109
N. C. Barstow... ...	110
A. C. Owen	110
C. Rivaz	111
E. C. Reid	112
W. H. Hughes... ...	112
D. Harrington... ...	116
S. Gaddum	118
R. F. R. Cooke... ...	124

HANDICAP COMPETITION.

	Score.	Handicap.	Result.
W. A. Cruden.....	114	—18	86
A. Forbes	115	—18	87
G. A. Johnston..	113	—16	87
H. B. Murray ...	98	—9	89
J. Hibbertson.....	98	—9	89
J. E. Grafton.....	103	—14	89
J. A. Cherry.....	100	—10	90
R. Cook.....	103	—12	91
J. Longbottom..	99	—8	91
A. B. Scott.....	105	—14	91
N. C. Barstow...	110	—18	92
N. C. Gude.....	106	—14	92
A. Bergmann....	106	—14	92
D. N. North ...	108	—16	92
J. E. P. Curry...	105	—12	93
G. M. Hossack...	106	—12	94
M. D. Crichton..	104	—10	94
E. C. Reid	112	—18	94
G. W. Talbot ...	105	—10	95
W. J. Burrows.	109	—14	95
C. Rivaz ...	111	—16	95
S.E. Hunphreys	108	—12	96
W. H. Hughes	112	—16	96
D. Harrington	116	—18	98
A. C. Owen ...	110	—10	100
S. Gaddum	118	—14	104
R. F. R. Cooke...	124	—18	106

HOME SPORTING SUMMARY

END OF THE CRICKET SEASON.

The Doncaster September Meeting was brought to a close on Sept. 12. The Doncaster Cup was won by Mr. S. B. Joel's Long Set, the Doncaster Stakes by Lord Harewood's Cantilever, the Park Hill Stakes by Mr. J. Hornung's Arda, and the Prince of Wales's Nurser Handicap by Mr. L. Neumann's Lanius.

At the Alexandra Park September Meeting on Sept. 13 the Finsbury Mid-Weight Handicap was won by Mr. W. Allden's MacChanter, the Mile Nursery Handicap by Mr. D. Stuats I Say and the September Welter Handicap by Mr. A. D. Gorham's Kinsella.

At the Warwick Autumn Meeting on Sept. 15 the Wellesbourne Nursery Handicap Plate was won by Mr. F. C. Stern's Amoureuse, the Coventry Plate by Mr. G. Edwardes's Workgirl, and the Kenilworth Maiden Two-Year-Old Plate by the Duke of Portland's Christabel. On Sept. 16 the chief race, the Little Breeders' Two-Year-Old Plate, fell to Major McLaughlin's Miss Issippi, who in a field of six started at the long odds 20 to 1 against. Mr. D. Stuart's Romilda won the Debdale Handicap, Mr. A. Knowles's Wynbury the Members' Plate, and Mr. E. Dresden's Poulette the Warwick Welter.

CRICKET.

The first-class season came to an end on Wednesday. The highest aggregate, 2,627, and the highest average, 50·51, are both held by Mead of Hampshire with Hobbs a good second—his aggregate is 2,605 and his average 50.09. The other batsmen who have scored over 2,000 are J. W. Hearne, James Seymour, and Hardinge. Mr. E. L. Kidd, with an average of 49·57 is the first amateur in the list, and next to him is Mr. L. H. Tennyson, whose first season it was in first-class cricket.

No one, of course, has approached Hirst's wonderful record of over 2,000 runs and over 200 wickets in a year—1906—which, perhaps next to some of Dr. Grace's performances, is as remarkable a feat as has ever been done in cricket and could only be accomplished by a man of exceptional physique. Booth has come nearest to the feat of over 200 wickets and over 1,000 runs with 181 wickets and 1,228 runs. J. W. Hearne alone has got more than 2,000 runs and over 100 wickets.

The list of those who have made over 1,000 runs and taken over 100 wickets is:—

	Runs.	Wickets.
J. W. Hearne ..	2,036 ...	124
A. E. Relf ..	1,846 ..	141
Tarrant ...	1,639 ...	136
Hirst	1,540 ..	101
Mr. S. G. Smith	1,522 ...	111
Booth	1,228 ...	181
Drake	1,056 ..	116

The greatest number of wickets has been taken by Booth, 181. Hitch is second with 174, and Blythe third with 167. Dennett has also taken more than 150, and in all 17 bowlers have taken 100 wickets or over. Of amateur bowlers who have taken over 50 wickets, two—Mr. R. G. Von B. Melle (Oxford) and Mr. N. J. Holloway—are among the first ten, and another good performance is that of Mr. Carr—60 wickets for 18·36. The batting averages, as is natural in a season of good wickets, are high, no fewer than 13 men having averages of 40 and over.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

Newton Abbot beat Devonport Albion, at Newton Abbot, on Sept. 13, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Swansea beat Bridgend, at Swansea, by 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (8 points) to 0. Leicester beat Bath, at Leicester, by 3 goals and 2 tries (19 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Bedford beat Moseley, at Bedford, by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 5 tries (29 points) to 1 try (3 points.)

ASSOCIATION.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on Sept. 13 were as follows:—Oldham Athletic 3 goals, Chelsea 2, at Oldham; Tottenham Hotspur 1, Derby Country 1, at Tottenham; West Bromwich Albion 2, Preston North End 0, at Preston; Sunderland 3, Liverpool 1, at Liverpool; Bolton Wanderers 1 Manchester United 0, at Manchester; Everton 1, Newcastle United 0, at Newcastle! Blackburn Rovers 3, Aston Villa 1, at Birmingham; Burnley 1, Sheffield Wednesday 0, at Burnley; Middlesbrough 1, Bradford 1, City 1 at Middlesbrough 1, Manchester City 3, Sheffield 1, at Sheffield.

Bradford City and Perston North End played a drawn game, at Bradford, on Sept. 17, neither side having scored.

The results of the matches on Sept. 13, in the Second Division of the League were as follows:—Fulham 1, goal, Huddersfield Town 0, at Fulham; Woolwich Arsenal 2, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1, at Wolverhampton; Clapton Orient 3, Glossop 0, at Glossop Bury 1, Lincoln City 0, at Bury; Hul City 1, Notts Forest 0, at Hull; Stockport Country 2, Leeds City 1, at Stockport; Leicester Fosse 2, Grimsby Town 0, at Leicester; Bradford 4, Bristol City 3, at Bradford; Bransley 2, Blackpool 1, at Barnsley; Notts County 5, Birmingham 1, at Nottingham.

Woolwich Arsenal beat Notts County, at Highbury, on Sept. 15, by 3 goals to 0.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on Sept. 13 were as follows:—Swindon Town 4 goals, Plymouth Argyle 1, at Swindon; Millwall 0, Crystal Palace 0, at New Cross; Merthyr Town 1, Queen's Park Rangers 0, at Park Royal; Portsmouth 0, Coventry City 0, at Portsmouth; West Ham United 2, Bristol Rovers 1, at Bristol; Brighton and Hove Albion 0, Watford 0, at Brighton Northampton 3, Gillingham 1, at Northamptonl; Reading 1, Exeter 0, at Exeter; Southampton 2, Cardiff City 1, at Cardiff; Southened United 2, Norwich City 2, at Southend.

On Sept. 17 Crystal Palace beat Northampton, at the Crystal Palace, by 3 goals to 0, and Watford and Reading played a drawn game at Watford, neither side having scored.

GOLF.

In the thirty-six holes final rounds for the South of Ireland Champhionship, which took place on Sept. 12 over the course of the Lahinch Golf Club Mr. A. W. Murray (Purley Downs) beat Mr. T. Jennings (Cock) by 2 holes up and 1 to play. It was raining heavily when the players went to the first tee, and the conditions generally were most unfavourable. The match, however, was very interesting and produced some excellent golf.

The Southern Section of the Professional Golfers' Association held their qualifying competition on Sep. 17 for twelve places in the final stage of the *News of the World* £400. tournament at Walton Health on Oct. 7, 8, and 9. The entry was so large that half the competitors played at Burhill and the other half at Bramshott. The feature of the day's play was the failure of J. H. Taylor to qualify.

POLO.

Halford, receiving one goal, beat Spring Hill by 6 goals to 5 in the final round of the Challenge Cup competition at Rugby on Saturday. The sides were :—Hulford.—Mr. R. Smart, Mr. F. M. Freake, Lord Dalmeny, and Capt. L. H. Hardy (back). Spring Hill.—Mr. R. Belmont, Mr. H. Rich, Count de la Maza, and Mr. J. S. Mason (back).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE JAPANESE ACROBATS.

The troupe of twelve Japanese acrobats enter on the second week of their season at the Excelsior to-night, but their programme will be entirely changed. It would be impossible for these clever acrobats to present all their feats at one performance, and their selection this week will be found to be just as entertaining as last week's programme, a feature being the wire rope and ladder-walking, which it is promised will be the most sensational ever seen in the city. These acrobats certainly present a unique entertainment and the absence of the usual safety precautions make their feats all the more thrilling. Another interesting feature is the presentation of the second and most dramatic part of the famous "Protea" film. When we took leave of the story last week Protea and "the Eels" had just been foiled in another attempt to secure the secret treaty on which the author has built sor thrilling a plot. The remainder of the story is extremely improbable, indeed impossible in many of its features, but for all that it is exceedingly interesting, and shows the ultimate success of the spy and her iaccomplice.h

Pathe's Animated Gazette and a omic film, in which Wiffies appears, once more completes the programme.

It is announced that for the benefit of those, who were unable to see the first part of the "Protea" film last week, this portion of the film will be put on the screen from 6 p. m. to 6-30 p. m. and from 9·30 to 10 p. m. Those who do not desire to see this portion of the film should arrive at the theatre at the usual time, a when a commencement will be made with the second part of the film.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

The great sensational drama, "Protea", drew crowded houses all throughout last week; so the management have decided to keep it running for another week. The prices, however, which were doubled last week owing to the film being a very costly one, have been reduced to the usual popular rates, and it is hoped those who have not yet seen this remarkable film, will take an early opportunity to do so now.

BISHOP COTTON SCHOOL.

PRIZES DISTRIBUTED BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

The following was His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the Bishop Cotton School prize distribution:—

Mr. Lewis, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a source of very genuine pleasure to me to have been able to visit the Bishop Cotton School and to distribute the prizes, and I take this opportunity of congratulating very heartily the boys who have won them while to those who have tried and failed I wish better next time.

After a few words of encouragement to the pupils His Excellency continued:

Mr. Lewis had given us an interesting account of the years work and I was particularly glad to hear that the numbers are rising. When Lord Curzon came to visit you 10 years ago, he found only 82 boys against your present number of 128, and that in itself is excellent testimony that the school is doing useful work, is prospering and is appreciated.

I was very pleased to see the smart and keen appearance of your cadet corps which I had the pleasure of inspecting on my arrival here. I have seen them on parade and at field days on other occasions and I can well believe that they are a credit to the Simla Volunteer Rifles of which corps I have the honour of being Honorary Colonel. I congratulate the officers who must have given much time and trouble to their training upon the successful result of their labours. Mr. Lewis has reminded us that the Bishop Cotton School is now 50 years old. It is perhaps only natural that we should accept the institutions we find around us part of the natural order of things and it may not be easy for the parents present here to-day to realise that there was a timeand that notso very long ago, when schools which subordinate officials of English decent in this country could send their children were non-existent or at any rate very few and far between and in this your jubilee year it is especially fitting that we should dwell for a moment upon the memory of the great and good Bishop Cotton who greatly saw the danger of a large European population growing up in ignorance and degradation, and with unremitting labour and unflagging zeal collected funds in the hope, to use his own words that sound physical, intellectual and religious education might, under God's blessing, not only benefit children likely to remain permanently in the land, but might also indirectly tend to remove the barriers of prejudice and misunderstanding which separate the races to whom India is now a common country.

His Excellency next proceeded to give an interesting discourse on the late Bishop Cotton, and followed by saying :—

He once seriously lectured a Governor-General, and though the lecture was taken in very good part. I am not sure that he had quite proper respect for Governors-General as a class, for on one occasion he came across the Governor-General's camp when they were both on tour, and I am sorry to say that he complained of this in the diary on the ground that the Governor-General threw everything into coufusion. "The more," he once wrote, "residents in India feel how wonderful a country India is, how rich in scenery, architecture, historical recollections, the more they will feel that it is worta living, is worth working for, worth restoring to the greatness from which it has fallen." This is how we should all look upon life in India. Upon his grave there is no epitaph for as you all know he was accidentally drowned in the midst of his labours, in less than a fortnight after the foundation stone of these buildings was laid; but I can think of none more suitable than the words that were in the mouths of men when he died. His sudden removal made men brothers through a common grief. Your school is 50 years old and has had time to acquire a tradition and an atmosphere of its own. It has sent out a number of men who have distinguished themselves in their various walks in life and done useful service for their country. Some of them I have had the pleasure of meeting, several I have had tho pleasure of personally decorating with honours worthily won. Four of them are valued members of my own personal entourage, and one of them, Mr. J. S. Donald, I have recently selected to officiate in the important and responsible post of Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Provinces. These are fine and encouraging examples for you to follow, boys, and in bidding you goodbye, I wish everyone of you all success, and to the Bishop Cotton School continued and increasing prosperity.

KARACHI ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 3.

The *Sind Gazette* states that the capital invited by Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell and Company for the new Karachi Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, has been over-subscribed, through the period for which the subscription list was to remain open has still some days to run.

PROPOSED INDIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

(FOR OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

At a meeting of several representatives of the Indian Press in Calcutta, held to-day under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, it was resolved to form a provincial committee for the purpose of organising a Press Association, representing the Indian section of the Press; and to call a meeting for the purpose towards the end of November.

The Chitral Reliefs reached Ziarat on Wednesday, having crossed the Lowarai pass.

Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Frederic Warren, of Worting House, Basingstoke, Hants, a Crimean and Indian Mutiny veteran, formerly commanding the Rifle Brigade, who died on July 18, aged eighty-three, left estate valued at £24,044. gross with net personality £23,260.

ARRIVALS.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia," with the outward mails of Sept. 19, left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday and arrived in Bombay at 5 a.m. yesterday, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Bythell, Col W G
Bullerworth, Mr A and Mrs
Blair, Mrs T M
Briggs, F C
Bowens's Maid, Mrs and infant
Blount Mrs D B and infant
Browning, Mrs and child
Barker, Miss N
Black, Capt C H G and Mrs
Carpenter, H G
Chedi, Lall
David, Mrs E V
Dodson, Mr Eleanor
Develin, Mr C W
Evans, Mr A and Mrs and child
Fleischer, Mrs M W
Fillingham, Mr G F
Franstoot, Mr L and Mrs and 2 infts and Nurse
Guilford Miss E
Geogohegan, Lt Col B
Gilbert, Mrs E O
Gray, M J
Geldart, Mr W and infant
Gibsone Mrs, Howard, Miss
Humphreys, Mr
Howarth, Mr W
Hewith, Mrs G 2 children and infant
Hewilt, Revd G
Hussain, Khan Sheik M
Hawilt's Nurse, Mrs G
Jenkins, Mr J N
Jenkins, Mr J E
James, Mr B
Kerr, Miss
Langdon, Mrs F M and child
Lifton, Mr W J
Lorraine Miss E M
Martin, Mr L K and Mrs
Moss Blundell, Mr A and Mrs B
Macpherson, Mrs R
Mann, Miss B N
Munro, Mr D
McLean, Mr F G
Newton Miss B
Nairne, Mrs R T
Nairne, Mr E G
Nort, Mr W H
Nunn, Mr R E
Native Servant of Yumaraju of Mysore
Opic, Mr J
Parry, Mrs W and Miss M
Pryor, Mr J
Perrine, Mr W B
Parton, Mr
Robertson, M G A
Robinson, Mrs
Rlount Mrs D B and infant
Reader, Mr C
Redmond, Mr L and Mrs
Scott, Miss
Thomson Mrs D and child and infant
Taylor, Miss M and Miss V
Thomas, Mr S
Thomas, Mrs.
Tarrant, Mr F A
Walker, Miss P
Webb, Mr N G
Webster, Mr B
Wilson, Mr L D
Wiggin, Miss M
Yadan, Mr A S

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Addison, Capt A M
Atkin, Mr S
Adame, Mr L C
Ausdell, Mr R C
Broome, Mrs T S Miss
Bowen, Capt E C and Mrs
Bull, Mr H M and Mrs
Bridge, Mr G E
Browne, Mr H Mrs
Branson, Capt L H Mrs
Birdwood, Capt C W
Curry, Mr T A
Chevis, Hon Justice and Mrs and Miss
Carpenter, Mr H and Mrs, and Miss H
Chinoy, Mrs and Miss
Carson, Capt H W
Crook, Mr
Cornah, Mr J E
Campbell, Lt-Col G P
Cadogan, H M E
Corvic, Maj H E
Cowdoll, Miss
Clarke, Mr A
De'Souza, Dr Anny
Down, Mrs
Downing, Mrs C
Davidson, Capt W B
Dexter, Mr W J
Dalgety, Maj H B
De Brucq, Mr A
Dyavadekhan, Mr M
Ellery, Mr E J
Evans Mr A D
Flashman, Miss
Fitzgerald, Mr C G
Furniss, Mr H G
Gurret Mr J H Mrs and child
Gillett, Capt E S
Grazebrook, Mrs W
Gill, Capt and Mrs
Gupta, Mr S S
Gilbert, Mr N
Gazdar, Dr R
Gheysens, Mr A
Hill, Dr J A
Hutchinson, Mr B O
Hunt, Mr H G
Holmes, Mr A G
Hertschap, Mr L
Haig, Capt A G
Hutchinson, Mr B O
Hall, Lt E C
Hancock, Mrs
Hunter, Mr W B
Hetherington, Mr C
Johnston, Hon Jus D C Mrs
Jackson Mr J D
Jones, Mr F A L
John, Mr R A
Jensen, Miss E M
Jessop, Mr C L
Jukes, Mrs A M and Infts
Kennedy, Mr S V
Kyd, Mr F P
Kerans, Capt G C L
Locket, Mr A
Luxmore, Maj C de J
Lomas, Mr H A and Mrs.
Lamb, Miss A
Liston, Maj W G Mrs and Miss
Medill, Lt P M
Moore, Mr F W and Mrs
Monk, Mr F F and Mrs
Maxwell, Mr M
Modeley, Mr J W
Mussenden, Maj F W
Manby, Major
Mahaluxmiwala Mr P D
Mortgan, Mr D H
Mitchelson, Mr A
Nicholson, Capt R R Mrs and child
Palmer, Capt W G
Perry, Major E L Mrs
Paddey, Mr A C
Pease, Col H T
Pears, Mr S E and Mrs
Quinan, Capt E
Renny, Col S N and Mrs
Rajah of Narsingarh
Richardson, Mr C J
Ridly, Mr H B Mrs
Rav, Mr P R
Smith, Mr H J T Mrs
Shaw, Lt W E
Sloan, Mr T
Sinclair, Mr H D
Singh Mhakur Ram, native servant
Stephens, Miss
Scott, Lt-Col B and Mrs
Strangman, Mrs T J
Scale Capt J D Mrs child and infant and nurse
Sisson, Mr A
Simson, Mr R
Twiss, Mrs H
Tovey, Major
The Yuvaraja of Mysore
Tickell, Miss D
Urs Mr M N B
Usman, Dr M
Vicker-; Lt Col K Mrs
Western, Mr S S
West, Mr A
Ward, Mr W
Wales Mr W M Mrs
White, Mr R M
Wintle, Lt-Col E de V
Wol', Mr R
Waller, Mr F C Mrs
Weston, Mr H E
Wutzler, Mr H W
Zeeh, Mr H

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Alexander, Major W D
Bury, Mr R E
Beadon, Lt Col G C
Cockhurn, Brig Genl W F
Carsalli, Mr W
Gokhale, Hon G K
Rose, Mr P T
Walker Major
White, Lt Col G F

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Siotes, Mr A G
Tombazi, Mr M

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Burnett, Mrs Child and Infts
Cornish, Mr A
Drennan, Mr J
Heling, Mr N C and Mrs
Haworth, Mrs L B
Locke, Mrs W and child
Mansell, Mr L T
Mrs Burnett's Ayah.
Scott Mr T H Mrs
Slade, Lt
Thorp, Miss A
Thompson, Miss E
Trimming Mr G A
Wilson, Mr E R C
Winch, Mrs A and Infts and child
Watkins, Mr L T

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Bhavan, Mrs
Hay Maj. V N and Mrs
Karanjia, Dr K N
Money, Lt W S E
Minchin Mrs C C
Nanyon, Mr.
Trusler, Mr G

DEPARTURES.

PER S.S. EGYPT, OCT. 4.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Egypt" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Agashe, Mr
Agnew, Capt H C
Anantram, Mr
Arnot, Mr P J and Mrs
Barton, Mr G B Mrs and child
Baruchs, Sir Shapurji
Bayley, Mr W G G and Mrs
Beazley, Mrs J G
Beadre, Mr
Blascheck, Mr A D
Brodhurst, Maj B M L
Borwne, Miss M C C
Bruce, Lt-Col W A M and Mrs
Byrom, Mr B F
Campbell, Mr J S
Casling, Mr M
Clapperton, Mr R P
Cordue, Lt-Col W R G
Curtis, Mr G S
Derby, Mr D S and Mrs
Dennys, Lt-Col H T and Mrs
Dinshaw, M V O Mr Hormusjee Cowasjee
Doran, Mr E A
Ellis, Mr V C
Sillis, Mrs and infant
Elton, Mr C J
Everett, Miss C
Fensing, Mr J H
Forester, IMS, Major W H C
Gharpurey, Mr P V
Goodall, Mr
Gordon Walker, Mrs
Gray, Mrs N
Harrington, Mrs H E
Harrison, Mrs Hugh
Harrison, Mrs Sandbach
Heeramaneck, Mr M K
Hirachand, Mr Dawjee
Hossain, Mr S I
Jackson, Mr W
Jeejeebhoy, Mr M D
Kapadia, Dr S A
Kar, Mr B N
Karim, Mr Abdul
Kemball, Mrs A G and infant
Khan, Mr Mustafa
Kirkpatrick, Mrs W, infant and nurse
Knowles, Mrs James
Kothare, Mr V V
Lissenkoff, Mr E
Lloyd, Mr J B
Ludlow, Mr F
Macnab, Mr
Manning, Mr A P
Mantri, Mr S K
Mordon, Mr E J
Marshall, Mrs A W
Maughan, Mrs N and child
McKenzie, Miss M A
Mitra, Mr B L
Morgan, Major Edgar
Morton, Mr T F and Mrs
Muir, Mr A
Patch, Mr J
Patch, Mrs J, nurse and infant
Polleymounter, Mr A
Price, Mr W J
Ram, Mr J
Ramsden, Mr J
Reed, Dr Stanley
Robertson, Mr E F
Robinson, Mr A
Rust, Mr P J and Mrs
Rothford, Mr T G
Sauer, Mr O
Sharpe, Mrs J H
Shete, Mr
Smith, Major C A
Southall, Mr J
Storrs, Mr E A
Swantston, Mrs A N M child, infant and nurse
Thompson, Mrs Sam
Thorne, Mr S M
Tough, Mr
Turnbull, Prof H G D
Trunbull, Mrs and child
Turner, Mr E
Vallance, Dr H
White, Mr A G
Windram, Mr R
Wood, Mrs H D
Wright, Mrs O and infant

PER S.S. "CIRCASSIA."

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia will sail from No. 2 shed, Victoria Dock, on the morning of the 4th instant, with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 10-30 a. m. sharp:—

TO PORTSAID.

Stephanos, Mrs, nurse and infant.

TO LONDON.

Alcock, Mrs E M
Alcock, Master
Beale, Maj W
Beale, Mrs child, infant and nurse
Biskesley, Mrs E H
Cooke, Mr J H
Fayrer, Maj F D S
Fayrer, Mrs
Hutchinson, Maj L T R
Hutchinson, Mrs and infant
Jones, Miss J
Stevenson, Capt W D H

TO LIVERPOOL

Edwards, Rev J F
Edwards, Mrs
Eiddleston, Mr J C
Hiddleston, Mrs and child
Robinson, Miss H
Wri ley, Miss K

ADVICE TO MUSLIMS.

NAWAB OF RAMPUR URGES MORE CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 3.

An important preliminary consultation meeting of the leading Mahomedan nobles and gentlemen of the United Provinces and the Punjab was held at Delhi on Wednesday under the presidentship of the Nawab of Rampur. About sixty persons were present, of whom four were editors of leading vernacular papers.

His Highness briefly explained the object of the meeting and dwelt on the necessity of his co-religionists inviting the attention of the Muslim Press in general and of certain newspapers in particular to adopt a more conciliatory and temperate tone of writing and to induce Muslim associations and Anjumans to take steps to bring about this desired result and to maintain unimpaired the happy relations between rulers and ruled, and to end the present situation, which was neither dignified nor benificial to the community.

Regarding the occurrence at Cawnpore, His Highness promised to takee upon himself the maintenance and car of the orphans ofs thosekilled and wounded on August 3 and to ask the Local Government to provide suitable pensions for the widows. He also expressed the hope that if a more conciliatory attitude was adopted towards the Government all the legitimate desires of the community would receive the best attention of the authorities.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Shafi, and passed by an overwhelming majority:—"That this meeting approves of the wholesome advice given by the president and recognises the importance of the needs pointed out by him, and considers it desirable that a properly constituted meeting of representative Mahomedans from all parts of India be invited to adopt formal measures to meet the needs described in the address.

It was further resolved that His Highness be requested to convene a meeting at an early convenient date."

LATER.

A later report of the meeting of Mahomedans at Delhi shows that a proportion of those who were present come uninvited and raised some opposition to the first resolution. It was urged that in the absence of the Raja of Mahmudabad and others the meeting was not fully representative. It was finally agreed to dissolve the meeting and convene fresh one at some future date, which the Nawa of Rampur undertook to intimate to all concerned.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FOR OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major C. A. Smith, Political Department, is granted eighteen months' leave.

Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, Political Department, is posted as Political Agent to Tochi.

Mr. R. E. Holland is granted six months' leave.

The appointment of Habil Bey as Consul-General for Turkey at Bombay, is provisionally recognised.

Captain L. S. Bayley, R. G. A., is appointed Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Artillery.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel F. J. M. Edwards to be Colonel on Staff vice Brigadier-General Burton.

Major Herbert Des Voeux to be Lieut. Colonel.

Lieut-Col. H. M. Allen retires from the Indian Army.

THE NECKLACE MYSTERY.

PEARLS FOUND IN A LONDON STREET.

Fifty-seven of the missing 59 pearls belonging to the necklace stolen while in transit from Paris to London came into the possession of the police on Sept. 16 in circumstances which are as sensational as those in which they disappeared.

Going to work Augustus Horne, a pianoforte back maker, of Baxter-road, Essex-road, Islington, saw on the pavement of St. Paul's-road, Highbury, a parcel having the appearance at first sight of a roll of waste paper. He prodded it with his walking stick, and on examining it more closely found that the contents were a number of gems. The finder took them to the local police station. Inquiry showed that the find was a genuine one, and Mr. Max Mayer was asked to call at Scotland Yard. His first glance at the pearls satisfied him, and he formally claimed them as his property. "They are the prettiest things in the world," he exclaimed to the officers in a moment of enthusiasm, "I am delighted that they are recovered."

Mr. Horne, the finder of the pearls, is employed by the firm of Beyers, and is is about 40 years of age. It is obvious, that the gems could not have been long on the pavement, and it is possible that the person who placed them there waited to see what happened when they were found. A fact known is that the police had some information as to where the pearls were hidden, and the persistent investigations of officers from Scotland Yard were gradually leading them nearer and nearer to the spot. One possible explanation of the abandonment of the necklace in a public street is that the holder suspected that the police were on his track and chose this way of getting rid of it.

Inquiries on Sept. 7th showed that one of the two missing pearls, which belongs to the necklace, was either thrown away or lost. When the parcel containing the pearls was found by Horne on Tuesday, 58 of the 59 pearls were apparently included. Horne then went to a publichouse in Hornsey road, where he met a number of fellow-workmen, including Edwin Ben Lewis, a pianoforte fitter. Lewis states that Horne took the gems from is pocket and showed them round. They were in a dirty match-box, which Horne said was, when he found it, closed and tied with string; he also told him that soon after he found the parcel a police sergeant and constable walked past. Lewis declared to Horne that he would not give him 2d. for the lot, because, he remarked, they looked quite common things. Another man present, named Jacobs, expressed the opinion that they were mere marbles, and advised Horne to throw them into the gutter. Eventually, according to Lewis, Horne decided to take the parcel to the police. The two men went with Horne to Caledonian-road Police Station, and when the latter came out he said the officers had "detained the things" and had given him a receipt. The party then called at the Hungerford Arms, Camden-road, where Horne discovered a loose pearl in his pocket. Lewis advised him to throw it away, but as a matter of fact, he offered to sell it for a penny to a man who was in the bar. The man refused, and they went to another publichouse, where Horne kept pulling the pearl out of his pocket and playing with it. Later Horne met his brother at the Railway Hotel, Hornsey-road. The brother throught the pearl was a bead and more chaff followed. The upshot was that the peral could not be found either in Horne's possession or in the sweepings of the publichouse. Mr. Max Mayer states that the two pearls still missing from the necklace are the finest of the round gems, and together with two drop pearls, also missing, are worth between £14,000 and £15,000.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE REWARD.

The manner in which the reward of £10,000 will be distributed continues to give rise to much speculation. The reward, as specified in the official notice, was offered for information "which shall lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves and the recovery of the stolen property." If the value of the gems was the only point to be considered it is estimated that Horne would be entitled to about £8,000; in any event it is believed that he will be well rewarded.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

At Bow-street Police Court Mr. Graham Campbell resumed the hearing of evidence in the case against the five men who are charged with stealing the necklace.

On Sept. 15th a number of witnesses were examined in support of the case as presented against all the prisoners except McCarthy

THE WEATHER.

MOST OF THE COUNTRY FREE FROM RAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

The weather has been dry over the greater part of the country, and the mail steamer which arrived in Bombay this morning reports no monsoon in the Arabian Sea. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Orissa and Mysore; fairly general in Malabar, and on north Madras coast; and local in Burma, south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur and Konkan.

The principal amounts of rainfall are—Dibrugarh, four inches; Shillong, one; Cherrapunji, one and a half; False Point, Karwar and Mercara, one; Mysore, one and a half; Salem, two; Ootacamund, one; Mannipatam, one and a half.

Forcast:—No large change.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.
October 3.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Decpdr. to date. 1911.	Total Decpdr. to date. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·00	65·11	49·1	49·87

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall,

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 20th September.	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 40	79 84

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 27th Sept., 1913 :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandra	78 40	Broach	49 74
Panjoo	64 1	Balsar	58 15
Vaitarni	78 6	Dabhoi	53 5
Palghar	72 27	Baroda	74 5
Ghodwad	61 66	Mehmadabad	38 6
Daman	94 46	Ahmedabad	34 72
Bulsar	87 11	Viramgam	27 62
Navsari	58 64	Patri	35 7
Bardoli	52 53	Davalia	50 71
Nandurbar	22 44	Godhra	51 21
Nardana	20 35	Nimkhera	54 87
Surat	40 5	Dohad	41 3
Kim	49 2	Amargarh	51 6
Kosamba	54 29	Ratlam	42 92
Rajpardo	56 19	Nagda	19 4
Alot	24 58	Gangapur	9 79
Pachpahar	17 33	Hindaun	14 2
Kotah	17 60	Bayana	9 37
Indargarh	11 0	Bharatpur	10 57

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 3rd October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the south-east Punjab where temperature during day is in excess; night temperature is also above the average at Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north-western districts. Maximum temperature is in excess at most places; the minimum is also above the average at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and drier in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess a Jaipur; night temperature is above the average at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average in Cutch. Maximum temperature is in excess at Neemuch and Surat; the minimum is in defect at Deesa and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the western districts and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature continues in excess over the whole division; night temperature is slightly below the average at Jubbulpore and Akola.

The Konkan—Karwar registers a heavy fall of 1·04". Skies have cleared over Bombay but moderate cloud persists in other districts. The moisture in the air and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies have become heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan but remain clear or lightly clouded in other districts. Humidity is in defect at most places. Temperature, both maximum and minimum, continues generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Over an inch and a half of rain has fallen at Masulipatam during a thunderstorm. Moderately heavy rain is recorded in the south Konkan. Light to moderate showers have been received in Mysore, the Carnatic and the Malabar coast. Cloud has increased in the south Bombay Deccan but no rain has been reported.

Isolated showers are likely in the south Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan and in the extreme south of the Peninsula. A few falls may occur on the Malabar coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 3rd October 1913, was 30·067 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory bar meter reading given above.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF COOCH BEHAR.

DEDICATION OF MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN AT BEXHILL.

Thursday afternoon (Sept. 18th) saw the completion of the fountain erected to the memory of the late Maharajah of Cooch Behar, who for so long resided in Bexhill, and whose family have with them, taken so great an interest in the town. There is no need to go into the history of the erection of the fountain on the Admiralty ground. Its unadorned simplicity is in accord with Oriental ideas. Its dedication, however, though very simple in character, was made by the people of Bexhill a great demonstration of respect to the memory of the late Maharajah and of sympathy with the family, who have recently suffered a second bereavement by the loss of the eldest son, who succeeded to his father's heritage, but who died quite recently after a prolonged illness at Cromer. By his expressed wish, and that of the family, the original intention of dedicating the fountain on the second anniversary of the Maharajah's death was adhered to.

The new Maharajah, the Maharanee, the other members of the family and the suite left Victoria at 14-45. They travelled in a first class saloon carriage, and the suite in another first class carriage, and consisted of the following :—His Highness the Maharajah Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur of Cooch Behar, Her Highness the Maharani of Cooch Behar, Her Highness Princess Ghosal (sister), Her Highness Princess Sudhira (sister), His Highness the Gaekwar (brother of the Maharani, and second son of the Gaekwar of Baroda), Mr. P. Sen (uncle), Mrs. P. Sen (aunt), Mr. J. Ghosal (brother-in-law), Dr. S. Sen (uncle), Mr. N. N. Sen (Judge at Cooch Behar), Miss Roma Ghosal, Master Archie Ghosal, Miss S. Sen, Master B. Sen, Master M. Sen, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. B. Sen, Dr. Johnston (English doctor to the late Maharajah), Mr. E. L. Pope (private secretary to His Highness the late Maharajah), Mr. S. N. Roy (A.D.C.), Kumar N. D. Raikat (A.D.C.), Mr. K. Narayan (A.D.C.), Mr. N. Gupta (A.D.C.), Mr. K. Gupta, six English servants, four Indian servants.

The following gentlemen accompanied the party: Lord Molesworth, Mr. Fielding, and Mr. McBean.

The widow of the late Maharajah and mother of the present Maharajah and his immediate successor, was unfortunately unable to be present on account of ill-health. Her Highness Princess Pretiva, daughter of the late Maharajah, was also prevented from attending.

THE ARRIVAL.

The Maharajah, Maharani and his suite arrived at the S. E. Station, where they were received by Mr. Eilenden, district superintendent of the S. E. Railway, and Mr. H. Baker, station-master. The public were excluded from the platform. Detectives of the Metropolitan Police travelled with the distinguished party, and the local police were also on duty but few persons were present. The only incident was the intrusion of a London pressman amongst the visitors, for which, when he had retreated, he was soundly rated by a detective. However, the representative of one "of the largest circulations" in the Empire pocketed his dignity without a murmur and went on with his work.

The party remained on the platform a few minutes, and then the Maharajah (who was in ordinary European dress) led the way with the Maharani, followed by the other ladies, to the motor-cars which were in waiting from the Sackville Hotel, to which they drove via Sackville Road, the Marina, and De La Warr Parade. There was no demonstration, but there were a large number of people on the Parade, who greeted the cortege with every mark of respect.

A suite of rooms had been previously engaged at the Sackville Hotel, and the gentlemen and ladies at once repaired there. Luncheon was shortly afterwards served, the following being the menu:—

Shortly after two o'clock the party started for the Memorial the Maharajah being robed in his state costume, and presenting a very distinguished and dignified appearance. The ladies retained their dresses of deep mourning, while the native gentlemen attending on the Maharajah were in the uniform of the Cooch Behar military force—blue and gold—and presented a very striking appearance.

AT THE FOUNTAIN.

Long before the arrival on the hour for the ceremony the Admiralty ground presented an animated appearance. A platform had been erected in front of the memorial, and the space around the Fountain and the platform were roped off, as well as the approaches from the Marina and the Colonnade. These were kept clear of the general public by the East Sussex constabulary under Superintendent Bristow. The crowds in the ground and along the approaches to the Colonnade, as well as in the Marina, was very large, but everything passed off very quietly. The occasion on the speeches were partly joyful, partly sad, and there was evidently a spirit of restraint abroad, for there was little cheering. Mr. G. Tyer, secretary-manager, and Colonnade staff gave great assistance in marshelling, and in making the necessary arrangements.

Prior to the arrival of the guests of the day, and the Corporation, the band of the South Wales Boarderers (under Bandmaster Anclige) carried out an excellent and appropriate programme of music. They were stationed in the Colonnade higher gallery, and their playing served admirably to while away the waiting moments.

Shortly after three o'clock the Mayor (Mr. Daniel Mayer, J. P.) accompanied by the Mayoress (Miss Mayer), who was attired in mourning, headed the Corporation, the Aldermen wearing their robes. As usual, it was preceded by Mr. E. Morris (mace-bearer), carrying the handsome gold mace, the gift to the Bough of Lord Brassey. Amongst the members of the Corporation and their officers present were : the Town Clerk Mr. T. E. Rodgers, L.L.B.), Aldermen, F. Bond (Deputy-Mayor), J. A. Paton, J. P., E. G. F. Fitz-Jones, J. B. Wall, F. R. I. B. A. and G. Cooper; Councillor W. Hardie, G. H. Gray, Dr. Young, J. Gibb, A. Winsland, T. Cockett, J. W. Morton, G. Coppard, J. Rogers, F. S. Dunn, P. J. Rogers and W. Brown. Councillor J. E. Stevens (chairman of the Entertainments Committee) was also present, taking active part in the reception. We also noticed Dr. Weston, Medical Officer of Health; Mr. G. Ball, A. M. Inst. C., E.: Mr S. T. Hill (Borough accountant) and others.

The weather, which had been dull and threatening in the morning, had gradually changed for the better, and the afternoon was one of bright sunshine, one of those glorious afternoons which make September such a delightful month. The crowd gradually increased in volume as time wore on, and from Marina Avenue to the Fountain there was a deep double row of spectators. On the Marina side the people were standing a dozen deep in the approach road. The arrangements had been admirably made, and an ample space had been kept clear for the chief actors in the day's proceedings. The Maharaja and his suite from the Sackville Hotel to the Colonnade, where a procession was formed, and his Highness and the Maharani leading, they walked between the lines of spectators from the Avenue to the foot of the platform where the Mayor and Mayoress with whom was Councillor Stevens, chairman of the Entertainments Association, were waiting to receive them. The Maharajah stepped forward and shook the Mayor heartily by the hand, while the Mayoress handed to the Maharani a beautiful bouquet. Then the Mayor and Mayoress, and the Maharajah and his consort (who was attired in black, and looked very charming and graceful) and part of their suite mounted the platform, the remaining members forming up, along with the members of the Corporation, near the railings which mark the Approach Road boundary.

Quietly, but eloquently, the Mayor, in carefully chosen language, welcomed the distinguished guests, alluded to the object of their visit, and formally dedicated the fountain to the public for ever.

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

He said:—When your lamented father chose our town for his temporary abode, the residents felt it as a flattering distinction, and during his stay his kindliness and generosity endeared him to the whole of the community. It was therefore a deep personal sorrow to all the inhabitants that he should have passed on instead of recovering his health. In memory of his stay in our Borough, the brother of your Highness, who succeeded your lamented father, presented this town with the Memorial Fountain, which we have met to-day to inaugurate. To our additional regret he was not spared to come to us on the day fixed for this ceremony and we tender to the members of your family our deepest sympathy in the further sorrow which has befallen them. Your Highness having now succeeded to the heritage of your ancestors, we desire to offer you our heartfelt wishes for a happy and long reign in association with your gracious consort.

I now beg to dedicate this fountain to the use of the public for ever, and once more express our sincere gratitude for the kindly feeling existing between the family of your Highness and this town, and to express the hope that it may ever continue, and that we may often have the pleasure of welcoming your Highness, and other members of your family, in our midst.

Then the Maharajah and the Mayor stepped down from the platform, and under the direction of Mr. G. Ball, the Borough Surveyor, the water was turned on to the fountain.

THE MAHARAJAH'S ADDRESS.

Returning to the platform his Highness, in a clear distinct voice, read the following address :—Your Worship, Mayoress, ladies and gentlemen. In the first instance I must tender my gratitude to you, and also to your residents of Bexhill, for the honour they have conferred on our family by erecting a fountain to the memory of my beloved and illustrous father. It is both a pleasant and a sad duty that I am asked to perform this day. Pleasant because all our family appreciate what the citizens of Bexhill did for my father during his illness, also the honour they paid him on the day of his funeral. Sad because it reminds us of the end of one, who was so dear to us, and who endeared himself to all, who came into contact with him by his charming personality.

And sad again, because of the loss we have so lately secured in the death of my beloved elder brother, to whom the town of Bexhill was so dear and who even in his illness, was so anxious to perform the dedication.

When we brought my dear father to this healthy and charming seaside resort in 1911 at the recommendation of his physicians, we had all hoped that he would get well, and long be spared to us. But God willed it otherwise, and took him unto Him tired soul, who did so much to bring the East and West together, and who brought the little known State of Cooch Behar into such prominence. Your Worship, Mayoress, ladies and gentlemen, I shall not take more of your time, I, on behalf of my wife and myself, and my family, express to you again one sincere gratitude for erecting this memorial to the memory of my dear father.

Then came the National Anthem and this concluded the brief, but expressive and dignified ceremony. The party stepped down from the platform and re-formed—the Maharajah and Maharani and members of their suite and the Mayor and Mayoress and members of the Corporation—to proceed to the Colonnade, where all were entertained to tea by the Mayor.

DEPARTURE.

The Maharajah, Maharani and their party were conveyed to the South Eastern Station at a few minutes before 5 p. m. and left by the express which starts for Victoria at that hour. The roads were lined in many parts by spectators, the departure creating more interest than the arrival.

THE PRINCESS'S SUICIDE.

RUMOURED LOVE AFFAIR WITH AN OFFICER.

Princess Sophia of Saxe-Weimar, who committed suicide on September 18, by shooting herself through the forehead in the palace of her father, Prince William of Saxe-Weimar, at Heidelberg, was cremated at Heidelberg, on September 20.

Attempts made to create the impression that the Princess died a natural death after an attack of heart failure were abandoned in consequence of an examination of the body by the police authorities, who paid a long visit to the palace. They ascertained that the Princess was discovered dead in bed at 6 a.m. by her French maid. Her death had evidently occurred several hours before.

Although Herr Hans von Bleichroder, the thirty-year-old banker of Berlin, with whom the Princess was said to have been in love, went to Heidelberg to attend the funeral, another report said that the Princess's heart was promised to a Heidelberg officer of humble birth, and that it was her inability to marry him which made her despondent and caused her to take her life. Her parents, aware of her mental depression, took her recently for a motor-car tour in the Tyrol in the hope of enlivening her spirits.

The Princess was a great favourite with the people of Heidelberg on account of her democratic ideas and her vivacity. She was the first royal lady to be cremated in Germany.

BEFORE ARITHMATIC WAS INVENTED Malaria multiplied on the face of the earth and added largely to the number of deaths. It came to learn subtraction, however, when large reductions were made in that number by the invention of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the undisputed cure for Malaria and other fevers. It tones the heart and the system and can be given in all ages and conditions. Of all Stores and Chemists.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

to keep his appointment with His Majesty.

After all, the special car and cinematograph operator had been standing patiently waiting at the opposite side of the station.

It is very sad about the cinematograph operator and Mr. Churchill deserves our sympathy ; for after all what is the good of being a First Lord of the Admiralty if you are not photographed on every possible occasion? However, Mr. Churchill should be consoled by remembering that his prolonged cruises in the Admiralty yacht "Enchantress" have caused him to be a great deal in the limelight during the recess, far more in fact than any of his colleagues.

SIR OLIVER LODGE AND THE REV. DR. CLIFFORD.

Sir George Birdwood writes: "Steeped as I am in the Brahmanical or Hindu way of keeping scientific "facts", and religious beliefs absolutely apart, it is impossible for me to approve either of Sir Oliver Lodge's suggestions of support from science of the Christian Faith in us or of the Rev. Dr. Clifford's congratulations of us in that after all there was a scientific basis—if not for the specific dogmas of Christianity at least for belief in a God and in some sort of immortality for His creatures. It is impossible to mix up the two things. Science is full of false "facts". It must be so. Man has only 5 senses and in his 5 senses, (as in his whole human organism) is scarcely above the intellectual level of his favourite parrot, or dog, or riding horse; and he is no more responsible for not being convinced of the existence of a Deity than a purblind white mouse or an owl. Intellectually every man may well confess himself an agnostic, and more honestly an atheist, and that is simply why every Protestant Sect, surrendering itself soulbound to the dictation of "private judgment" has in the course of a little over three centuries in the case of its honest adherents become a half-way house to infidelity if it has not actually touched the goal of atheism. The belief in God and in Sin, and in Duty is all of the immaterial and supernatural life of man and perfectly independent of the existence of his material and natural body and mind. They who do the will of God know God: the pure in heart shall see God. That is the teaching of the patriarchs and psalmists, and prophets, and apostles of Israel of Him Who, from everlasting, to everlasting, has been, is, and will be the worship in various stages of spiritual evolution of all the worlds: the highest conception of Him, and of his relations with men, being those reached in the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church and of the canonical scripture of Israel, both imperfectly reflected also in the Koran of Islam: our human science is full of false theories; and even fuller of false "facts" and the proper duty of science is but to record "facts" as they are arrived at, and still to regard them only as tentative acts, to which a further study of them may give quite another significance. It is utterly against the spirit of science, directly a "fact" is thought to be discovered to rush before a popular audience with shoutings over it, as another pillar for the Temple of "the Unknown God"—that is the unknowable of science. The Jainas of Western India express the true scientific spirit, in their formula:—"Things are and are, and are," whether by the fiat of a divine Creator or self-existence, it is not for us to say. We know—nothing about that, and only that, "things are, and are and are." A learned Brahman accepts all the facts, and so long as they hold good all the theories of science, and within the sphere of the finite human intellect will argue conclusively that these facts and theories set a God, the Creator, quite aside, if they do not altogether deny him: but he will immediately after add:—"Yet he exists, holy and Almighty, and Eternal, the succour and support and Saviour of all this passing Universe of things, and the Truth in them that alone stands everlastingly true". It is indeed an impregnable position, and was the position of Dr. Bhau Daji, a man of the keenest scientific mind and of the Rao-Sahib Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, a profoundly learned Brahman, and of the highest intellectual insight and theological training.

The Reverend Dr. Clifford is a great man, and a good man, but could anything be more disheartening than his rush out into the columns of the *Times* to bless Sir Oliver Lodge, for the new hope he had put into Dr. Clifford's Christian life! Could anything, on the other hand, be more undignified than Sir Oliver Lodge's going out of his way to pander to the craven doubts and fears of such ill-appointed and ill trained Christian theologists!

The Almighty is His own Revealer :—
"When on the Soul deep shadows lie,
"And no song stirs beneath the sky ;
"When in the cloud no bow appears,
"And barren seem life's days and years
"Look, on a sudden, how the Light
"Streams in from Source Infinite,"

DR. JOHNSON AND MODERN AMERICA.

The Johnson Society have chosen as their president for the ensuing year the United States Consul-General, Mr. John L. Guffiths, who is, in my opinion, the best after dinner-speaker now in London though he is far behind to the incomparable Mr. Chauncey Depew. Mr. Guffiths in his presidential address at the great doctor's birth place, Lichfield, did not shirk Johnson's prejudice against America and Americans. The Consul-General, however, declared that if Johnson were now living he would talk very differently of America to-day. I am not so sure of that Mr. Guffith's statement is based on Dr. Johnson's administration of "Great manifestations of creative energy"—the sausage machines of Chicago to wit. My own opinion, with all deference to our friend Mr. Guffiths, is that if Johnson were now living he would not be overwhelmed with invitations to go on lecturing tours in "the States" and that if he were he would reply in language which would hardly be considered fit for publication even in an American newspaper.

OLLA PODRIDA.

A battlethip has towed or is about to tow "C. 110" from Sheerness to Queensferry for fleet coaling purposes in the Firth of Forth. In better days "C. 110" was the "Jumna" one of the fine Indian troopships of which I have seen three or four at one time in Bombay Harbour. "To what base uses" etc.

One is often puzzled to know why the same patronymic should sometimes be spelt differently by members of the same family—"Walshe" and "Walsh" to quote an instance familiar to you in Bombay. The *Times* mentions with reference to the recent death of Mr. John Charles Sharpe, the nonagenarian banker, that the final "e" was added to his branch of the family "for the sake of distinguishing the banking accounts."

When a man with scientific discoveries for salehas, as shown above, to advertise in the Agency Column of the *Times* and a metaphysician to adopt the same means to obtain financial assistance there really must be something rotten in the state of Denmark Here is the metaphysician's pathetic appeal :

A metaphysician who knew philosophy from the beginning claimed for it by Plato and Aristotle and who has derived a system in relation to Christianity which predicates that to be vital, historic, and supreme, and which removes the mystery of death, seeks Financial Assistance to enable him to commence public lecturing. Security offered. No moneylenders.—P. 371. The *Times* Office, E. C.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—SEPTEMBER. 19

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brig-Gen H E Stanton, C B, D S O, A D C, Dep Qrmr-Gen in India.
Col R N Campbell, C B, C I E, I M S.
Lieut Col D C A Andrew, 55 Rifles
Maj T C Plowden, I A.
Maj C R Bakhle, I M S.
Capt D S A O'Keeffe.
Capt J Hardcastle, Punjabis.
Capt N D Place, 8 Rajputs.
Lieut A K Park, 10 Gurkhas.
Lieut C H Boykett R I M.
Lieut J N Metcalfe R I M.
Sub-Lieut A Gray R I M.
Dr R Chatterjee.
Mr S L Maddox, C S I.
Mr J MacLean.
Mr T J B Thatcher.
Mr H H M Spink.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col A H Bolton, 113 Inf, 14 days.
Lieut-Col A R Ditmas, S & T Crops, 3 mo.
Lieut-Col, J P Barnes. 6 Cav, 2 days.
Lieut-Col, R H Elliot, I M S. 6 mo M C
Major G B Kidd, 123 Rifles, 2 mo M C.
Major C L Storr, 54 S khs, 1 year.
Major J A Wilson, D S O, 8 Gurkhas, to Feb. 7, 1914.
Major C A Roosmale Cocq, 10 Gurkhas, to Feb. 15 1914.
Major A E McBarnet, M V O, D S O, 25 Cav, to Oct. 10 1913 M C
Major W P Bannerman 31 Lancers, 4 mo,
Major H Le M Fellowes, 47 Sikhs, 6 mo.
Major W H Nicolson, 37 Dogras, 2 days.
Major A P How, 114 Mahrattas, 4 mo M C.
Capt E A H Fell, 12 Cav, 2 mo M C
Capt T W H Jones 94 Inf, 3 mo M C.
Capt G N Miller, 90 Punj, to March 14 1914.
Capt M H Simonds 7 Lrs, 4 mo.
Capt L D Rollo, 96 Inf, 10 days.
Capt G W H Mortimer, 10 Jats, to Nov 30, 1913.
Capt S E Apthorp, 96 Inf, up to 5 mo.
Capt C L Whitaker, I A, to Oct. 22, 1913.
Capt G G C Maclean, 104 Rifles, to March 18 1914.
Capt G W Hemans, 29 Lrs., 4 mo.
Capt H R Hunt, 25 Punj, to date of joining Staff College, Camberley.
Capt R AH Robertson. 30 Punj, 6 mo. MC
Capt I M Little, 26 Punj, to Dec, 15 1913.
Capt L F A Coachran, 72 Punj, to Oct. 21 1913.
Capt H Mullahy, 9 Gurkhas, to Nov. 18 1913.
Capt G N Hill, R A to Nov. 11 1913.
Capt A B Hay-Webb, I A, 6 mo M C.
Capt G W B Scratton, 19 Lancers 4 mo.
Capt O Brown, 7 Lancers, 6 mo M. C.
Lieut E H Marsden R I M, to Oct. 15 1913.
Mr. H J Blasdale, 3 mo M C.
Mr. A Augustine, 3 mo M C.
Mr. J A St J Farnon, 9 mo 16 days.
Mr. J C Kunning, 12 days. M C.
Mr. J R Dain, 6 days.
Mr. S C Tomkins, 2 days.
Mr. L Leigh-Smith 3 mo M C.
Mr. R B Whitehead 1 mo.
Mr. E H Corbett, 6 mo M C.
Mr. S H Clarke, 6 days, M C.
Mr. F C Gates, K C I E, C S I, 11 mo,
Mr. N D Calder, 4 mo 18 days.
Mr. E H Draper, 2 mo M C.
Mr. E S Lindley, 4 mo.
Mr. F J Monahan, 6 weeks,
Mr. C Brooke-Leggat, 6 mo M C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col G S Ogg, R A.
Lieut-Col J P Barnes, 6 Cav.
Lieut Col G H Boisragon, *V C*, 5 Gurkhas.
Major G M Molloy 34 Horse.
Major H A Lane 30 Lancers.
Capt D G Bromilow 14 Lrs.
Capt J G Willoughby, 33 Cav.
Capt H Knox-Niven, 25 Cav.
Capt H St G M McRae, 45 Sikhs.
Lieut H G A Pearson, 54 Sikhs.
Lieut N Morton, 8 Cav.
Engineer F T Frazer, R I M.
Rev B D Beeley.
Mr J D Jackson.
Mr J D May.
Mr E B Thompson.
Mr P Macqueen.
Mr J N G Johnson.
Sir H Adamson, *K C S I*.
Mr D B Meek.
Mr J H A Street.

DUCHESS AND THE SUFFRAGISTS.

Statements that the Duchess of Marlborough had become a suffragist and a follower of Mrs. Pankhurst were made in a Sunday newspaper, with a long article which purported to be the "Duchess of Marlborough's Views on Women's Suffrage."

In reply to an inquiry as to the accuracy of the announcement, the Duchess of Marlborough sent the following telegram to the "Express":—

AVIEMORE,
Sept. 15, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EXPRESS."

Sir,—I have just seen the article in the "London Budget." It in no way represents my views.

(Signed) DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

The herring fishing is opening well at Yarmouth, and two boats belonging to the same owner have brought in catches that realised over £400. One had taken 193,500 herring.

A Celedrateb Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice.*" This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

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Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½ hunting	ditto	ditto	45
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18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
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BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The "Times" Cairo correspondent telegraphs that the Khediev will probably visit the King in London during this month.

Princess Henry of Battenberg, according to present arrangements, will return to the Isle of Wight early in November and take up her residence for the first time in Carisbrooke Castle.

No foreign reigning Sovereigns have been invited to attend the wedding of Prince Arthur and the Duchess of Fife, invitations to the ceremony, which is to be of a private character, being sent only to the near relations of the royal family. It is now doubtful whether Prince and Princess Ernest of Cumberland will be among the guests, although they propose to visit Queen Alexandra at a later date. Although the ceremony is to be of a private character, uniform or levee dress will be worn by the guests.

The King and Queen of the Hellenes, with their children and suite, arrived at Dover on Sept. 17, where they were welcomed by the Greek Minister. They proceeded at once by special train for Eastbourne, which was reached at five o'clock. The visit being strictly private there was no official reception, and the general public were excluded from the platform. The King and Queen and the members of their family drove in a motor car to the Grand Hotel, where a suite of rooms has been engaged. Their Majesties, the Crown Prince, and two of the Princesses took tea in the lounge.

The royal command performance of "The Headmaster" by Mr. Cyril Maude and his company took place at Balmoral Castle on Sept. 13.

Lord Loreburn's reference to the Welsh Disestablishment Bill in his letter of appeal called forth an emphatic protest at a conference at Shrewsbury on Sept. 12 between the Central Welsh Campaign Committee and the Welsh Advisory Committee of the National Free Church Council. The Rev. Elvet Lewis, London, presided, and the Rev. F. B. Meyer and Mr. Towyn Jones, M. P. were present. The conference expressed regret that Lord Loreburn should, even by implication, suggest that the Welsh Bill might possibly have to be sacrificed in order to facilitate a settlement of the Irish question, and it declared emphatically that, even in the interest of Home Rule or any other question, Wales could not consent to any postponement of the Welsh Bill, whether out of consideration for the exigencies of any political party or otherwise.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom met at Antwerp on Sept. 16 in the large hall of the Royal Athenæum. Sir Algernon Firth, president of the Association, presided, and about 270 delegates were present. The Association having been welcomed by the burgomaster, M. Devos. Sir Algernon Firth delivered the presidential address Mr. Stanley Machin, London, proposed:—"That, having regard to the importance of a tunnel as a means of (a) connecting the British and Continental railway systems for through traffic and (b) securing the transport of a portion of the national food supplies in time of war which might otherwise be unattainable by sea, this Association is in favour of the principle of the construction of a tunnel connecting England and France, subject to the necessary defensive safeguards, and expresses satisfaction that the subject is engaging the serious consideration of the Committee of National Defence." Sir Albert Rollit in a humorous speech said that the only serious argument against the tunnel was that it might interfere with the interests of shipping. Marseilles, for example, might become our railhead, and thus damage Liverpool. The military experts were all at sixes and sevens, and might well be left there. The resolution was ultimately carried by a large majority, but with an entire absence of enthusiasm. The association completed its labours on Sept. 17, and embarked in gloomy weather on the Royal Mail steamer "Pieter de Coninck," which had been placed at its disposal by the Minister of Marine, for a trip to Ostend and thence to Ghent.

Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, acting under instructions from the Chancery Division, on Sept. 16 began the sale of the machinery and plant of the Thames Ironworks Company at Canning Town. The auction included over 3,600 lots among them a model of the "Warrior," which was built by the company in 1861. There was a large attendance at the auction on the 16th, and good competition for most of the items.

Cub-hunting has begun in most countries, and generally speaking the season's prospects are quite up to the average. From the few sources available well-grown litters are reported and also an absence of any signs of mange. The brilliant summer has brought an exceptionally early harvest, and nowhere should standing crops interfere with cub-hunting, but it has left a legacy of adamant ground, and good scenting conditions cannot be looked for until rain comes. Casual showers will avail little; a soaking and continuous downpour will be necessary.

The weather in Scotland was admirably suited for deer-stalking. In all parts of the Highlands there were welcome showers of rain which helped both stags and talkers. It was found that the majority of the stags retained their antler velvet till a later date than usual. The deer have been keeping closer in herds than is usual early in September. During the next few weeks a busy time is expected in all the forests. In the Balmoral forests the deer stalkers have with few exceptions found the stags in prime condition with haunches of better average weight than was looked for a fortnight ago. The King, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, has had successful stalks in Ballochbuie and Abergeldie, and brought down three stags of good weight with well-developed heads. Among many of the trophies secured recently have been several twelve pointers.

The ringing of curfew on the great bell in the old Guild Tower at Stratford-on-Avon was resumed on Sept. 11, and the matin bell was also rung at six o'clock next morning. In Shakespeare's time this bell summoned the scholars to the ancient school, held in the adjoining building, which had received a new charter from King Edward VI.

The Great Northern Railway Company gave notice on Sept. 12 to close down their foundry at Peterborough owing to a strike arising out of the dismissal of a workman for throwing a cartridge into a heated ladel. The local members of the National Union of Railwaymen passed a resolution asking the executive to call a general strike.

In accordance with the decision of the executive council of the South Wales Miners' Federation, another campaign against the employment of non-unionists is now proceeding. The notices tendered by the miners at the Maritime Colliery, Pontipridd, expired on Sept. 15, and as a result over 1,000 men are idle. A mass meeting of the strikers was held in the afternoon, when it was decided that there should be no resumtion of work until all the non-unionists have joined the federation. In the Llanelly district some 1,100 men are on strike on the same question, and it is expected that they will be joined by another 800 in the course of the next few days.

The dock strike in Manchester is extending. At a mass meeting Mr. Wignall, of the Dockers' Union, said that they were at a deadlock, and in his opinion the strike might continue for weeks or months. A resolution to continue the strike was carried with one dissentient.

At a meeting of the Eastern Central branch of the Postal Telegraph Clerks' Association, held on Sept. 16 at Compositors' Hall, E. C., Mr. W. J. Ash, secretary of the branch, suggested that a reserve fund should be raised by a subscription from every member of the National Joint Committee of a shilling a week. In twenty weeks £ 80,000 would be accumulated. Six or seven men should then be taken out of the service and stand as candidates for Parliament in order to protect the interests of postal servants in the House of Commons. He suggested that they should attack the seats of Cabinet Ministers, and they should attempt to capture the seats of Mr. Samuel and Capt. Norton. Resolutions expressing "disgust at the findings of the Holt Committee" and declining to accept the report "as a proper verdict on postal servants' just and moderate claims" were adopted.

The Scottish Sanitary Congress at Glasgow on Sept. 12 discussed the subject of the housing of the poor. Dr. Edward McConnell, chairman of the Glasgow Health Committee, said Glasgow possessed 21,000 ticketed houses. The occupants of these passed their lives in misery and helplessness, and they had a terrific struggle to remain solvent owing to the high rents. It would, however, be unstatesmanlike and criminal to dishouse these poor people without providing means to prevent a house famine. Dwellers in Glasgow slums had degenerated spiritually, morally, and physically as a result of their environment. The whole tendency of their lives was downward, and their children were barred from developing into healthy and moral human beings. Mr. W. E Whyte, solicitor, said there were 140,000 miners in Scotland housed deplorably. Sanitation in their homes was practically unknown, and morality had not a chance.

After the sympathetic reception accorded in Ireland to Lord Loreburn's appeal to the nation, public opinion is waiting for a lead from the political leaders. In the meantime the opponents of compromise are developing their organisation. Sir Edward Carson is beginning another series of meetings in Ulster, and the Home Rule Council announces elaborate arrangements for an autumn campaign. The "Times" Dublin correspondent telegraphs that the idea of a conference on the Home Rule Bill receives no support in Ireland, but the possibility of an open conference on the whole question of Irish government is being canvassed.

The suggestion of the Irish Unionist leader, that all the members of the Ulster Unionist clubs and the Orange lodges should join the volunteer force and become united in one effective organisation has been generally acted upon by the younger and more active members. At Kilkeel and Newry on Sept. 17 Sir Edward Carson was able to witness parades of the organised and drilled men of South Down, and the advance which has been made in recent months in the appearance, discipline, and organisation of the men was marked. At Newry he delivered a remarkable speech, in which he said that the Provisional Government would be set up, although, of course, it was illegal. The Government knew that the drilling and the volunteers were illegal, but they dared not interfere. Over 1,000 volunteers took part in the review at Kilkeel, the inspection being witnessed by several thousand people.

About fifty summonses charging Nationlists and Unionists in about equal numbers with riot, affray, and assaults on the occasion of the Apprentice Boy celebration Relief of Derry on Aug. 12 and the three of the following days were returned at a special petty sessions at London derry on Sept. 15. The summonses were in groups—some, against Nationalists relating to the earlier period of the outbreak at Waterloo Square where the procession was first attacked, others against Nationalists in connection with the attack on the Rosemount Band on its way home after the procession broke up, and the third and fourth groups against Unionists for disturbances in Fountain Street and Fountain Hill.

Two thousand of the farm labourers in North Country Dublin refused to resume work on Sept. 15. The Farmers' Association gave notice on Sept. 13 that in future they would not employ members of the Transport Workers' Union. The men held meetings in various districts on Sept. 14 and decided not to turn in to their work. Their action will arrive up the prices of farm produce in the Dublin markets, which are largely dependent on the supplies from the northern parts of the county.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

Speaking at Halifax on Sept. 16 before the provincial Conservative Association, Mr. Borden reviewed at length the legislative achievements of the Government, and emphasised the importance of the Imperial Defence Committee, explaining at length its powers and responsibilities. He insisted that it was the conclusion of those who had most closely studied the subject that for the present the necessary consultation and co-operation between the Governments of the Dominions and the Government of the mother country in respect of imperial defence and foreign policy could most effectively and securely be had through the medium of this Committee.

A stampede is in progress to Sebbola Creek (in the northern part of Central British Columbia), the scene of the latest placer gold discoveries. Extensive panning operations have shown the existence of coarse gold in every instance, but the extent of the field is not known.

A telegram from Victoria (British Columbia) states that the Canadian boundary survey camp at Cape Muzon, Wall Island (?) has been buried by a landslide. Two surveyors, Messrs Robertson and Bade have been killed.

AUSTRALIA.

The main body of the British parliamentary party has arrived at Melbourne. A section of the party has left for Tasmania.

The reorganisation of the Naval Board is probable at an early date after Admiral Hatey's arrival. Senator Millen, Minister of Defence, reiterates his determination to maintain loyally the Kitchener and Henderson schemes, but it is and open secret that Sir John Forrest, the Treasurer, is cutting down the estimate drastically, thus interrupting the steady development of the defence schemes. It is semi-officially stated that after the retirement of Major-Gen. Kirkpatrick, who was appointed in May 1910 for a period of four years, an Australian will succeed him as inspector-general of the military forces of the Commonwealth.

Mail advices from Australia state that the small-pox out-break has extended to the Commonwealth's tropical dependency of Papua, and among the patients is the Governor, Col. Murray.

NEW ZEALAND.

A Select Committee of the Legislative Council has recommended the appointment of future Councillors by election by both Chambers. The Government has rejected the proposal. Legislative Councillors are at present appointed by the Governor.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor William arrived on Sept. 14 at the Schloss Solza in Austrian Silesia, where he is the guest of Count Larisch for the shooting.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Morning Post" stated on Sept. 17:—Cholera appears to be increasing rapidly in Croatia-Slavonia. An Agram telegram reports that there have been fifteen fresh cases in the last twenty-four hours, four of which have proved fatal. Altogether 191 cases have so far been reported in Croatia-Slavonia, and 139 have been definitely proved to be Asiatic cholera. Seventy-six persons have died, or nearly fifty-five per cent. of those infected.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Sept. 15:—The negotiations which have been proceeding for some weeks past in Paris between Djavid Bey and the French Government have resulted in the initialling of a provisional agreement with regard to the French demands for railway and French Government will favour the issue of a Turkish loan in France, and well subject, of course, to acceptance by the other Powers, give its consent to a four per cent. Customs increase and an income tax on foreigners resident in Turkey.

The same correspondent says:—It seems likely that President Poincare's forthcoming visit to Madrid at the beginning of next month will lead the way to an *entente* between France and Spain. In view of the visit the friendly relations between the two countries are being widely discussed in the Press.

Three carriages of a train crowded with soldiers on the light railway between Cagnes and Grasse ran off the line on Sep., 7 and fell into a ravine about fifty feet deep. Twelve men are believed to have been killed and about thirty injured.

GERMANY.

It is stated that the six naval aeroplane stations provided for the Supplementary Estimates passed this year are to be at Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven, Heligoland, Kiel, Sonderburg, and Putzig.

BELGIUM.

The Press is giving increasing attention to the question of the creation of a Belgian Navy, the Brussels correspondent of the "Times" states, which in some quarters is regarded as the logical and necessary compliment to the reorganisation of the national defences.

SPAIN.

The "Times" Madrid correspondent writes:—Two battalions of infantry have entrained here for Algeciras and Morocco. One of them belongs to the King's Own Infantry Regt., in which the King's son, the Prince of Asturias, holds a commission as lieutenant. The Prince, who is six years old, telegraphed to the colonel wishing the corps good luck, and regretting that his extreme youth prevented him from serving with the colours.

ITALY.

The Rome correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphed on Sept. 16:—Although the date of the elections is uncertain, the electoral campaign is already being carried on with brutal violence throughout the country. At Casoria (near Naples) a fight occurred between the parties, and the police had to intervene. Revolvers were freely, used, and an octogenarian priest, who was endeavouring to calm the rioters, was shot dead. Several persons were wounded. A sanguinary conflict also occurred at Paterno Lecce.

Much importance is attached at Rome to the granting of a concession by the Porte to a group of Italian financiers for the construction of a railway line starting from Adalia, on the south coast of Asia Minor. Adalia is an important Mussulman centre, and the concession is noteworthy both politically and commercially.

UNITED STATES.

A new slide on the east bank of the Culebra Cut indicates the beginning of a movement which may delay the opening of the Canal to navigation. The Canal is now blocked in two places along the Culebra Cut, and it will be necessary to dredge several million cubic yards. The Cut will be flooded in October as planned.

JAPAN.

Prince Katsura, who was reported to be incurable ill with cancer of the stomach, has returned to Tokio much improved in health.

Mr. Koike, who has been recalled from London, is except to succeed Mr. Abe as director of the political department, the Foreign Office. All the assassins of Mr. Abe, have either been arrested or surrendered themselves committed suicide.

PERSIA.

The Recent of Persia, Nasr-ul-Mulk, who has been staying in Vienna for some days, left for Teheran on Sept. 11 by way of Russia.

The Odessa correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphed on Sept. 12:—The Persian Regent, Nasr-ul-Mulk, coming from Vienna, arrived yesterday at Birsula a station some seventy miles hence on the, South-Western Railway. His Highness was there met by Isaak Khan, Persian Minister in St. Petersburg, who accompanies the Regent as far as Baku. A Baku telegram says that in order to ensure the safety of Nasr-ul-Mulk on his journey from the Persian frontier to Teheran, gendarmes, under command of Swedish officers, are being posted along the route from Enzeli to the capital. The Baku despatch adds that the Regent, who will be accompained by a somewhat numerous suite beyond the frontier, travels incognito all the way to Teheran.

A message from Theran dated Sept. 14th says:—The departure of Salar-ed-Dowleh has been delayed pending the settlement of the question of his debts, which are now discovered to amount to 288,000 tomans. A force of 200 gendarmes, with three Swedish officers and two maxims, will leave to-morrow for Kerman to restore order on the Bunder-abbas trade routes. The Regent is expected to leave Petrovsk tonight, and to arrive at Enzeli on Tuesday.

An incident of a regrettable nature occurred at Shiraz on Sept. 13. A gendarme, who was arrested for the murder of a seyyid, was summarily executed by order of the Governor-General, after an assurance had been given that the execution should not take place before consultation with the Swedish commanding officer. The episode can only be interpreted as an intentional blow to the prestige of tha Gendarmerie.

PATETI CELEBRATION IN LONDON.

Under the auspices of the Parsee Association of Europe, the Parsees in London celebrated the New Year by holding a banquet at Restaurant Frascati on Friday, 12th September, when Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, the President of the Association, was in the chair.

About a hundred members and friends were present, including Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, Sir Cawasji and Lady Jehangir, Miss Hamabai Petit, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Tata, Mr. and Mrs. Rustam Powvalla, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Kanny, Mr. and Mrs. Saklatwalla, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Mody, Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. D. P. Cama, Mrs. Dubash, Miss Baiai L. Palankote, Mrs. F. A. Vakil, Mrs. Doctor, Mr. Vakharia, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Miss Bomanji, Mr. C Rustamji, Mr. R. J. Moolla (Hon. Secretary), Mr. Spitam Cama, Mr. F. D. Vatcha, Mr. R. L. Batliboi, Mr. P. C. Tarapore, Mr. M. M. Gandevia and others.

Sir Muncherjee rejoiced at seeing such a large gathering of Parsees assembled to celeberate the New Year and to wish "Sal Moobarak" to one another. He observed that the gathering was unique inasmuch as never before with such a large number attended a Pateti Dinner. He spoke of the importance of the gathering as expressing the unanimity of the Parsee community which was more necessary now than at any previous time. In enumerating the aims and objects of the Association, he said that an important side of its work was to extend help to Parsees in this country, but this did not mean encouraging them to remain here without any serious reason when the real sphere of their activity was in India. He deprecated the idea of a few of the Parsees in London who eked out an uncertain and unprofitable existence here on the mere chance of something turning up. Sir Muncherjee read letters of apology from Lord Sydenham and Lord Lamington, ex-Governors of Bombay, expressing their regret at their inability to accept the Association's invitation owing to their absence from town. In the course of his letter Lord Sydenham wrote "The Parsees were very kind to me in Bombay and my associations with them will be a pleasant memory as long as I live."

After the Royal toasts had been honoured Sir Dinshaw Petit proposed the Pateti Moobarak in very felicitous terms and wished all a happy New Year. He referred to the controversy on the subject of the date of the Parsee New Year, whether it should be September or March, and observed that though the trend of modern Parsee opinion is in favour of commencing the Parsi New Year from the Jamshedi Navroz day which falls in March on the day of the Vernal Equinox, Pateti has claims of its own on account of its antiquity.

In the absence of Mr. J. H. Thomas, member of Parliament for Derby, who was to have proposed the toast of the Parsee community, Mr. P. C. Tarapore took it. In an eloquent speech he recounted the achievements of the small but active Parsee community, reminded his hearers in the words of Emerson that all history is a record of minorities, and that it is pedantry to estimate a nation by its census to the square mile. The noble record of the past urged a like realisation of the responsibility to the future. An important duty was to encourage improved sanitation, to prevent overcrowding and by scholarships and other means to give young Parsees opportunities to take up their right space in the progressive movements in India.

Sir Cawasji Jehangir in responding to the toast of the Community laid stress on the advance made in the direction of female education, and the importance of further progress in that sphere.

Mr. K. M. Taleyarkhan proposed the toast of the Parsee Association of Europe to which the Hon. Secretary, Mr. N. J. Moolla, made a response.

The visitors' toast was proposed by Mr. E. J. Khory and replied to by Mr. Rustam Powvalla and Mr. C. Rustamji.

"The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. A. P. Sabawalla and responded to by Mr. R.D. Rutnagar.

While proposing the toast of the Chairman, Mr. M. J. Antia referred to the great services rendered to the Parsee community and to India by Sir Muncherjee and gave an eloquent expression to his feelings of love, respect and admiration of the veteran Chairman, who, by his noble qualities of head and heart had endeared himself to all who had the good fortune to come in contact with him. Sir Muncherjee suitably replied and remarked that the high praise lavished on him by Mr. Antia had made him blushed

The company dispersed late at night after a very enjoyable reunion.

MISS MAUD ALLAN AND INDIA.

STATEMENT BY BOMBAY POLICE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

The "Evening News" of Sept. 17 has the following to which Reuter briefly referred:—

Some indication of the official attitude towards Miss Maud Allan's intention to tour India was given to an "Evening News" representative to-day by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Police Commissioner for Bombay, who is now in London on leave.

A year ago, said Mr. Edwardes, he refused to allow Miss Allan's performance in Bombay, after an application by her agent.

"The decision in such matters rests with the police," he added. "All places of amusement are licensed by us, and the managers usually submit a list of proposed performances for approval.

"If that is not done the entertainment is liable to be stopped, as was the case a short time ago with the cinematograph film 'From Mangar to Cross.'

"If one could restrict Miss Maud Allan's audiences to Europeans there would be no objection to her performance, but any such condition would make failure, from a pecuniary point of view, inevitable. A full house for three nights would exhaust the European population.

A QUESTION OF PRESTIGE.

"Even if the Salom dance were eradicated from the programme I would ask Miss Allan not to come at all to Bombay. To some extent the prestige of white women would be injured, and it would certainly do harm to European artists."

Questioned as to the powers of the police in Bombay in comparison with those of the police in England, Mr. Edwardes said: "I do not think they are more autocratic, but the difficulties are greater.

"The police were not liked for a time. The people didn't want them and they didn't help them. I have known a native policeman to hold up his hand and be simply ridden down.

"The police are nearly all natives; only 100 out of a force of 2,842 are Europeans. The native police excel in the detection of crime, for it is hard for the European to follow the mind of a native.

"The native police in Bombay are commonly called Canaries, because of the flat yellow caps they wear. They have blue tunics and blue knickers."

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SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty Sept. 13.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration upon the following Officers:—

Commanders—E B Simpson-Baikie, R P Fysh.

Lieutenants—C E Irving, R Capper, R V Peel, C M Redhead, F G L Willian.

Engineer—B W Forbes.

Sept 15.

Engineer-Lieut W G Heppel has been promoted to the rank of Engineer-Commander in his Majesty's Fleet (Sept 11.)

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of March 19, 1908, Engineer-Lieut A W Msconochie has been promoted to the rank of Engineer-Commander in hisMajesty's Fleet (Sept 14.)

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieut J S S P V Lord Gort, M V O Grenadier Guards, to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen Sir F Lloyd, K C B, C V O, D S O, Commanding London District (Sept 3); Lieut C V De G Edye, Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf, to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen F H Kelly, C B, Commanding in South China (July 31).

Establishments.

Royal Military College—Capt L. L. Wheatley, D S O., Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets and to be seconded (Sept. 4).

Cavalry.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers—Sec Lieut (on probation) G B Atkinson resigns his Commission (Sept. 17.)

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Art.—Superny Major G C Merrick, D S O., is restored to the establishment (Sept. 7); Capt P A F W a Beckett retires on retired pay (Sept. 17). The date of the restoration to the establishment of Capt Charles N Ewart is Aug 5, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of Aug. 26.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—Superny Lieut C F F Campbell is restored to the establishment (Sept: 15).

Guards Depot—Lieut A G Sosmes, Coldstream Guards, to be Adj., vice C F F Campbell, Scots Guards (Sept. 15).

Infantry.

Royal Irish Rifles—Major L H Noblett retires on retired pay Sept 17.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Sec Lieut E J Cormac-Walshe, from Unattached List, T F (University candidate,) to be Sec Lieut (Aug 20.)

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt W A Hutchinson to be Major (July 23.)

The following Lieuts to be Capts (July 23.)—T T Stubbs, E L H Henderson, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909.

The Army Service Corps.

Qrmr and Honorary Major J T Higgins placed on retired pay (Sept 16.)

First Appointments.

The following Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College to be Sec. Lieuts. (Sept. 17).

Regular Forces.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards—J Holman.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)—W T Gill, V H Barnard.

1st (Royal) Dragoons—W P Browne.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars—D P S Taylor.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars—J H Sword J R McLionsdale.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars—J C Hallowes, R J Prothero.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars—E A Staniland.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers—E C E Smith.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars—R H C Thomas.

14th (King's) Hussars—R A G Woodhouse.

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars—E D Murray.

20th Hussars—J H Goodhart, J T Upton.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers—R A Maybery.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—J R Pickersgill Cunliffe N A H Somerset, R H M Vereker.

Coldstream Guards—The Hon. G. F. Freeman-Thomas, A H M Ramsay, A E. Hardy, F C R Britten.

Scots Guards—G V F Manckton.

Infantry.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)—N R Crockatt, R S Lambert.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—C H B Blount.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—J A Bevan, R A C Aitchison.

Koyal Warwicshire Segt.—J T Bretherton E V Briscoe.

Royal Fasiliers (City of London Regt.)—J S R Austice.

King's (Liverpool Kegt.)—C J Phipps.

(Norfolk Regt.)—H J Bullock.

Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Inf.)—E R Pretyman.

Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)—W H Langranf B L Ratcliffe, F L Wright.

East (Yorkshire Regt)—T M Robson, R T F Scott.

(Bedrordshire Legt.)—A E Kuhn, J A Paterson, D L de T Fernandes.

Teicestesshire Regt.—H M Raleigh.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.)—J R F Errington.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—W E Clutrerbuck, C N J Kennedy.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—G P J Snead-Cox,, E Wodehouze.

South Wales Borderes—C A Baker, C C Sills.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—D A H Graham, H S R Critchley-Salmonson, D G M Wright, C D. W. Rooke.

Royal Inniskilling Fusilers—F H H S Vershoyle.

East (Lancashire Regt.)—T H Mathews, I V Townsed, C H Martin.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—R M Aston.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—J M Tinmarsh.

Royal Sussex Regt.—G F Osborne.

Hampshire Regt.—G Nicholson.

South Staffordshire Regt.—H R S Hower, G B Witheas, A A E Gyde.

Prince of Wale's Yolunteers (South Lancashire Regt.)—W D Ward.

Welsh Regt.—H G A Corder.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—K Buist, N McMickling.

Oxford-hire and Bucks Light Ins.—J S C Marshall.

Northamptonshire Regt.—C S Cowley.

King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf.)—H B Hibbert.

King's (Shropshire Light Inf.—J O Farrer.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—[illegible] R E Orlebar H Phillips.

Memoranda.

Lieut. Col. G. F. Phillips, Prince of Wale's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.), is granted the local and temporary rank of Col, while employed in Albania in command of the troops at Scutari (Sept. 17).

The following Lieut.-Cols., Indian Army to be Colonels :—R. J. R. Brown (March 24); W. C. Walton (March) 31); C. E. Headley (April 23); H. F. Walters (May 1); S. F. Crocker (May 31).

Lieut. A. H. Griffiths, Duke of Cornwall's L.I., is granted the local rank of Capt. while employed with the King's African Rifles (Sept. 10).

Sardar A R Khan, Effendi, to be granted the honorary rank of Lieut (Sept. 17.)

Admiralty, 15th September.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—

Brian Somerset Bickmore, Edward Haynes Tarrant Hubbard, John Walter Willie Mellor Standring, Desmond Nevill Cooper Tufnell, Arthur Henry Seymour Caswell. John Domvile Auchmuty Musters, Hugh Edward Heaton, Edward Dallas Marston, and Patrick Edwin Fell.

Admiralty, 16th September.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Norman Heath Miller has been confirmed in the rank of Sub Lieutenant. Dated 12th August, 1912.

Admiralty, 17th September.

Gunner Samuel Augustus McCullock has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 18th September. Chief Carpenter Julius William Newberry has been promoted to the rank of Carpenter Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 16th September.

Admiralty, 18th September.

The Reverend Geoffrey Wilberforce Tibbs, M B, has this day been appointed Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, 19th September.

The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotion in the Army:—

Brevet.

Major James Alban Wilson, D S O., Indian Army, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, in recognition of his able conduct of operation against the Totok and Chinlong group of villages in the Naga Hills. Dated 27th March.

War Office, 19th September.

The Gloucestershire Regiment.

Colonel and Honorary Major-General Alexander Lyon Omerson to be Colonel vice Major-General Sir F Howard K C B., C M G., transferred to the Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own). Dated 19th July.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own.

Major-General Sir Erancis Howard K C B., C M G., from the Gloucestershire Regiment to be Colonel Commandant, vice Major General Sir A F Warren K C B., deceased. Dated 19th July.

War Office, 19th September.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Hugh G. Fitton, C. B., D. S. O., Aide-de-Camp to The King, from an Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Director of Recruiting and Organization at the War Office, and to be granted temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 8th September.

Colonel Leonard A. H. Hamilton, from the half-pay list, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) H. G. Fitton, C. B., D. S. O, Aide-de-Camp to The King. Dated 8th September,

Major Philip W. Game, Royal Artillery, a General Staff Officer at the War Office, is advanced from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, vice Major G C Merrick, Royal Artillery. Dared 7th September.

Captain Alan T. Paley, The Rfle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) to be a General Staff Officer 3rd grade at the War Office, and to be seconded, vice Major P. W. Game. Dated 8th September. Lieutenant Robert V. Pollock, 15th (The King's) Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp (extra) to the Right Honourable Lord Denman, G.C.M.G., K.C. V.O., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia, and to be placed on the half-pay list. Dated 16th August.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

School of Musketry, Captain Herbert W. Todhunter, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be Experimental Offi er, and to be seconded, vice Major G. H. S. Brown, The Suffolk Regiment. Dated 17th September.

Royal Military College, Captain Edward L. Lyon, 18th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, and to be seconded, vice Captain H. G. Lynch-Staunton, The Northumberland Fusiliers. Dated 12th September.

Cavalry.

5th (Princes Charlotte of Wale's) Dragoon Guards, second Lieutenant Leonald F. Mitchell, from the Royal Garrison Artillery to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 20th September.

15th (The King's) Hussars, Supernumerary Lieutenant Frederick A. Nicolson is restored to the establishment. Dated 16th August.

18th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars, Supernumerary Captain Charless J. Thackwell, D.S., is restored to the establishment. Dated 12th September.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Major William C. A. Nicholson retires on retired pay. Dated 20th September.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Walter Guy Shaw-Stewart, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th September.

Irish Guards, The undermentioned to be Second Lieutenants (on probation). Dated 20th September, John Troughton Phillips Roberts, John George Hult.

Infantry.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant John Geoffrey Newell, from the Unattacned List, Territorial Force (University Candidate) to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 20th September.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Lieutenant Alexander H. Griffiths is Thomson is seconded for service under Colonial Office. Dated 10th September.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment) Lieutenant John F. seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 3rd September.

Second Lieutenant Edward D. Anderson to be Lieutenant. Dated 3rd September.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Major Alic Sutherland is placed on retired pay. Dated 20th September.

The Army service corps.

First Class Staff Sergeant-Major Charles James Williams to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 20th September,

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain Henry W. Long, M. B. to be Major. Dated 27th June.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Staff Nurse Miss Lily A. Ephgrave resigns her appointment. Dated 19th September.

Memorandum.

Lieutenant-Colonel Noel H. S. Lowe, half-pay list, retires on retired pay. Dated 20th September.

General Reserve of Officers.

Infantry.

Captain and Honorary Major Arthur Henry Chamberlaine Walker-Leigh, late 3rd Battalion, The Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Captain. Dated 20th September.

Sigismund William Joseph Trafford, late Captain, 5th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), to be Captain. Dated 20th September.

The Army Service Corps.

Cyril Patrick William Francis Radclyffe Dugmore, late Captain, The Army Service Corps, to be Captain. Dated 20th September.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, Sept. 19.

KING ALFONSO AND LONDON.

The King of Spain is about to pay another incognito visit to London, where he expects to remain for ten days or so. His Majesty has been heard to assert that one of the reasons why he likes London is that he is free here to pass his time as he likes and without the ceremony that is inevitable whenever he moves abroad in Madrid.

EX-KING MANUEL'S HOME.

Extensive alterations are being made to Fulwell Park, the new English home of ex-King Manuel at Twickenham, and some of them are due to the owner's curious antipathy to the colour blue. In Portuguese eyes there is evidently no such tint as Royal blue, and it is to be rigidly excluded from Fulwell Park. The drawing-room is being entirely redecorated in rose shades, while a delicate pink is to be the prevailing note in the bride's boudoir. The grounds are so designed that the house is entirely cut off from the adjacent properties. It is a long, low-built, cream-coloured building with green Venetian shutters, and was chosen by ex-King Manuel because he said that "it reminded him so much of the houses in his own country." The resemblance is increased by the extensive terraces in the grounds and the many palms which are growing in the open.

EDWIN DROOD CONTROVERSY.

There is some chance at last of the great Edwin Drood controversy being settled. The Dickens' Fellowship have arranged a special evening early in the new year at which "The Trial of John Jasper for the murder of Edwin Drood" will take place. Counsel for the prosecution is Mr. J. Cuming Walters, who has Drood theories of his own not generally accepted; and counsel for the defence is Mr. Cecil Chesterton. The position of judge is to be occupied by Mr. J. K. Chesterton, who will certainly bring weight to the settlement of the problem.

A NEW PROFESSION.

An elderly man who may often be seen not far from Cleopatra's Needle has invented a new way of earning a living. He sketches on postcards the portraits of passers-by, at the modest rate of one penny each. Each patron is required to give a two-minute sitting. Also on the Victoria Embankment is a pavement artist of the old scohol with some new ideas. Yesterday, for instance, in honour of the first night at the Playhouse, only a few yards from his pitch, he drew upon the stones a sketch of Miss Marie Tempest, and added a scroll with the words "Good Luck!"

TILLING'S BUSES.

Until the advent of the motor-bus the firm of Tilling, which has been engaged in a foolish dispute with its men, supplied practically all the bus services of South London. One of the best-known bus lines in London for a generation and more were Tilling's green "Times" buses from Peckham to Oxford-street. The fare for the journey has gradually dropped from the original 18d. to 3d. The original Mr. Tilling was the son of a farmer in the then country village of Hendon. His father was a lover of good horseflesh, and the first Thomas Tilling drove a fine grey to the various dairy establishments which his father opened in the West End. In 1850 he started the jobmaster's business at Peckham, which is to-day one of the largest in London, since for private purposes the horse is still in great demand.

AUTHOR OF "SILVER KING."

It is rather over thirty years since Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, whose new play is being produced to-night, first achieved success as a dramatic author with "The Silver King," though he had seen one of his works staged in London a few years earlier. The son of a farmer, Mr. Jones passed some time in commercial life before he found his true vocation. Over thirty plays of his have now been produced, and all but a few have proved successful, though not all have been such "draws" as "The Liars."

VARIED WRITER.

Canon Anthony Deane, the new vicar of Hampstead, is now in his forty-fourth year. For nine years he was editor of the "Treasury," and he has published four or five volumes of capital light verse, besides the theological works which have their record in the sedate pages of Crockford. He is said to be the only person on record who contributed simultaneously poetry to "Punch" and leaders to the "Church Times."

MME TETRAZZINI.

Mme. Tetrazzini, who comes to the Crystal Palace on Saturday, has been enjoying a long holiday at her delightful villa at Paradiso, Lugano. The other night a small party of English visitors were standing near the villa, when the singer approached them and shook hands with each. She spoke with enthusiasm of her approaching visit to London. Presently she went into the house with a smile. Almost immediately the windows of the villa were thrown open, and golden notes rang out on the clear air. All listened enraptured, but Mme. Tetrazzini returned to the garden again. Still the song went on. It was madame's joke, for the visitors were listening to a gramophone reproducing the wonderful voice.

DISCOVERER OF THE HYDROPHOBIA MICROBE.

Professor Noguchi, who has come into fame by discovering the hydrophobia microbe, was born at Wakamatu, in the North of Japan, thirty-eight years ago, and, after graduating as a doctor of medicine, entered the medical service of the Japanese Army, and studied bacteriology in his leisure hours. His superior officer was so impressed with his talents that he sent him to Tokyo, where he worked in the same laboratory as Dr. Hatta, who subsequently assisted Dr Ehrlich in the work which led to the discovery of salvarsan. What was wanting in Japan, Professor Noguchi says, was a "scientic medium," and an adequate means of making known any discoveries which he might be fortunate to make. That was the reason why he crossed the ocean, and attached himself, first to the University of Pennsylvania, and then to the Rockefeller Institute. There he discovered the germs which account for polyomieltis and general paralysis of the insane, and there he means to remain and cultivate as many other germs as possible.

A sensational victory was obtained by H.M.S. Impregnable over the Royal Navy at Mount Wise in mail week. The Navy's powerful batting side were dismissed by Boys Stevenson and Carter for 56, Stevenson had the fine bowling figures of seven wickets for 20 runs. The Impregnable team, chiefly composed of training ship boys spoke with [illegible]

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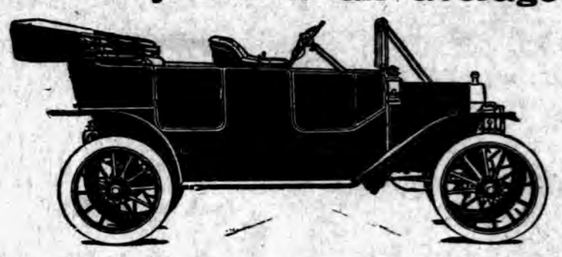

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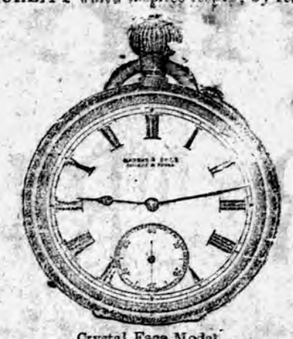
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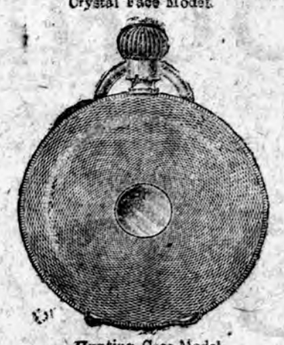
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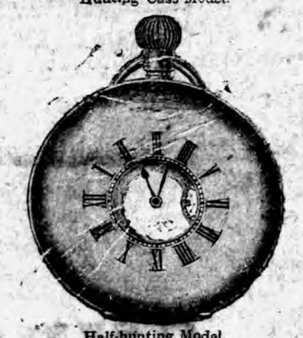
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